MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

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CHELTENHAM—[illegible]

SEVENOAKS, KENT—[illegible]

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[illegible]

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BRIGHTON—[illegible]

KENT-SUSSEX BORDER—[illegible]

ROYAL WINDSOR—[illegible]

WEST WORTHING—[illegible]

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PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—[illegible]

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NEAR LONDON—[illegible]

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TUTOR [illegible]

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[illegible]
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Daily Features

Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

These newscasts, which appear on Fridays, are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times given are local.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 12 noon and 6 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XAZ, 31.35m.

Connecticut

Hartford—Week days, no regular time assigned, WTIC, 1040kc.

Maine

Augusta—Week days, 12:30 and 5:45 p. m., WRDO 1370kc.

Portland—Week days, except Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days, except Saturdays, 10:45 a. m. and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Eastern States

Alabama

Dothan—Week days, no regular time assigned, WAGF, 1370kc.

Mobile—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WALA, 1380kc.

Montgomery—Week days, no regular time assigned, WSFA, 1410kc.

Florida

Orlando—Week days, except Saturday, no regular time assigned, WDBO, 580kc.

Georgia

Columbus—Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Macon—Mondays, 11 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

Maryland

Hagerstown—Week days, 11 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New York

Albany—Monday to Friday, inc., 12:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 11 a. m., WABY, 1370kc.

Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.

Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.

Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.

Chester—Week days, except Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.

Jamestown—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.

New York—Week days, 12 noon, WMCA, 570kc.

Olean—Week days, 2 p. m., WHDL, 1420kc.

Plattsburg—Week days, 9 a. m., WMFF, 1310kc.

Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.

Syracuse—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.

Utica—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.

White Plains—Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WFAS, 1210kc.

Woodside—Wednesdays, 1:45 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Durham—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m., WDNC, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:05 p. m., WFIL, 560kc.

Philadelphia—Week days, except Saturday, 2 p. m.; Saturdays, 1:30 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.

South Carolina

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WAIM, 1200kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Week days, in connection with regular news features, 5:45 p. m., WEHC, 580kc.

Newport News—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 12:30 and 6:30 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

Richmond—Week days, no regular time assigned, WMBG, 1200kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Blytheville—Week days, 10 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.

Little Rock—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

Joliet—Week days, 9:35 a. m., WCLS, 1310kc.

Quincy—Week days, 6 p. m., WTAD, 1440kc.

Tuscola—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.

Evansville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.

Indianapolis—Week days, 5 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.

Terre Haute—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Ames—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 5 p. m., WOI, 640kc.

Davenport—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.

Des Moines—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10:15 a. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Marshalltown—Week days, except third Wednesdays and second Fridays, 1:45 p. m., KFJB, 1200kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 9:05 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.

Dodge City—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.

Kansas City—Week days, 6:45 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Kentucky

Louisville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WAVE, 940kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

Shreveport—Week days, except Saturday, 7:15 p. m., KWKH, 1100kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.

Calumet—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHDF, 1370kc.

Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.

Ironwood—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WJMS, 1420kc.

Jackson—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.

Kalamazoo—Week days, in connection with regular news period, no regular time assigned, WKZO, 590kc.

Lansing—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.

Muskegon—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.

Royal Oak—Week days, 9:30 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days, except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Missouri

Columbia—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

Kansas City—Week days, 5 p. m., W9XBY, 1530kc.

Montana

Butte—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGIR, 1360kc.

Great Falls—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB, 1280kc.

Missoula—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

Nebraska

North Platte—Week days, except Saturdays, 3 p. m., KGNF, 1430kc.

Scottsbluff—Week days, 2:30 p. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

North Dakota

Devils Lake—Week days, no regular time assigned, KDLR, 1210kc.

Ohio

Akron—Week days, no regular time assigned, WJW, 1210kc.

Columbus—Week days, 12:30 and 6 p. m., WAIU, 640kc.

Portsmouth—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WPAY, 1370kc.

Oklahoma

Norman—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.

Ponca City—Week days, 8:30 a. m., WBBZ, 1200kc.

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABR, 1420kc.

Huron—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc.

Pierre—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.

Watertown—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:35 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, 6 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc.

Austin—Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc.

Corpus Christi—Week days, 9 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.

Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD, 1040kc.

Dublin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.

Fort Worth—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTAT, 1240kc.

Galveston—Week days, 8:45 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.

Longview—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFRO, 1370kc.

Port Arthur—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.

San Angelo—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.

Tyler—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.

Weslaco—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

Wichita Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

Wisconsin

Portage—Week days, 3:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.

Denver—Week days, 10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

Grand Junction—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.

Greeley—Week days, 4:30 p. m., KFKA, 880kc.

Pueblo—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGHF, 1320kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

Lewiston—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLC, 1420kc.

Twin Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTFI, 1240kc.

Pacific States

California

Bakersfield—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:15 p. m., KERN, 1370kc.

El Centro—Mondays and Fridays, 7 p. m., KXO, 1500kc.

Hollywood—Week days, 12:05 and 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 10:45 a. m., and 6:15 p. m., KTAB, 560kc.

San Francisco—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KFRC, 610kc.

Stockton—Week days, 1 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Oregon

Corvallis—Week days, 6:15 p. m., KOAC, 550kc.

Eugene—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 6:45 p. m., KORE, 1420kc.

Klamath Falls—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.

Marshfield—Week days, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.

Medford—Week days, 5:15 p. m., KMED, 1310kc.

Portland—Week days, 12 noon, KFJR, 1300kc.

Salem—Week days, 12 noon, KSLM, 1370kc.

Washington

Aberdeen—Week days, 7 p. m., KXRO, 1310kc.

Olympia—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KGY, 1210kc.

Seattle—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.

Spokane—Week days, in connection with regular news service, 8:15 a. m., 1 and 8:30 p. m., KGA, 900kc.

Tacoma—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.

Walla Walla—Week days, 8 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Yakima—Week days, no regular time assigned, KIT, 1310kc.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Daily, except Saturday, 10 p. m.; Saturdays, 7 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.

Edmonton—Week days, 11 p. m., CJCA, 730kc.

Lethbridge—Week days, 9:30 a. m., CJOC, 1230kc.

British Columbia

Chilliwack—Week days, 9:45 a. m., CHWK, 780kc.

Kamloops—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFJC, 880kc.

Kelowna—Week days, 7:30 p. m., CKOV, 630kc.

Trail—Week days, 10 a. m., CJAT, 910kc.

Vancouver—Week days, 8:15 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Victoria—Week days, 12:30 p. m., CFCT, 1450kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Week days, 8:45 p. m., CJRC, 1390kc.

Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

New Brunswick

Fredericton—Week days, no regular time assigned, CFNB, 550kc.

Ontario

Chatham—Week days, 1 p. m., CFCO, 1050kc.

Cobalt—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKMC, 1210kc.

Hamilton—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.

Ottawa—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6:15 p. m., CRCO, 880kc.

St. Catherines—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.

Sault Ste Marie—Week days, 8:30 a. m., and 5:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.

Timmins—Mondays, 6:15 p. m.; Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, 5:45 p. m., CKGB, 1420kc.

Windsor—Week days no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.

Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

[A Friday Feature]

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, March 24

Eastern States

New York

Brooklyn—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Springfield—Christian Science Society, 11 a. m., KWTC, 560kc.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

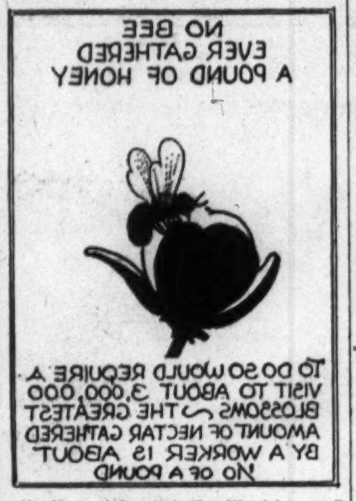
Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

[A Friday Feature]

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Carved Silhouettes

WHEN a shrinking budget brought about the decision of the school board that the schools could do without special training in music, the teacher returned to her home in a small Kansas town where her father was a cabinetmaker. Looking about for something to occupy her time, she began to share her father's interest in fine and unusual woods. She decided to design and make toys, but repeated orders came for a walnut plaque with an overlay of holly wood cut into the silhouette of a whistling boy with a fishing pole.

From plaques to carved silhouettes was an easy and natural step. She is now not only making plaques and boxes from the native Kansas walnut, but her real business is carving silhouettes. With no previous training or experience, her original designs, particularly of children and animals, portray life and action, and are selling readily. In a year her business has increased so rapidly that her father has become her partner and is employing his spare time in carving the frames for the silhouette figures, which his daughter cannot make fast enough to supply the demand.

Jennie S. O.

Brevities

Punch: "Always begin at the bottom," said a captain of industry recently. Except of course when you're learning to swim.

Humorist: "A new idea in ships' bows is to be put forward," says a news item. We fail to see where else it could be put.

Buffalo Courier-Express: If the airmen keep on cutting time off the transcontinental record, Los Angeles will soon be in New York's backyard.

Crossword Puzzle No. 79

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—The American reindeer
7—Girl's name
8—Book leaf
9—Chemical symbol for copper
10—Vessel
11—Hindu cymbals
12—Baltimore orioles (abbr.)
13—State in Brazil
14—Dogma
15—To flow forth

Down

1—Fit
2—The poplar
3—A gull
4—Frozen water
5—Have existence
6—Howl
9—Omission sign
11—River in Africa
13—Writing implement
14—Chemical symbol for tantalum

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Children's Corner

The Two Bears

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS almost bedtime when Doris and Donald settled themselves on Uncle Bob's knees for a story.

"Tell us the one about the two bears," they cried.

"The two bears," asked Uncle Bob with a twinkle in his eye as he settled back in his chair and looked from Doris to Donald, "or the three bears?"

"The two bears," the children cried, speaking at once, "the two fashionable bears that lived at the zoo in the center of town."

"Oh, that one," said Uncle Bob with a wise nod. "Well, once there were two black bears—"

"White bears, Uncle Bob," said Doris, excusing herself for interrupting.

"Were they now," said Uncle Bob with a puzzled squint, "were they really?"

"They were really," said Donald folding his arms and leaning back against Uncle Bob's arms to listen. "They just looked black."

"So they did," said Uncle Bob, settling back again in the chair. "So they did." Then looking into the fire, he began again:

"Once there were two polar bears that lived in the zoo in the center of town. They were very large and very beautiful and everybody came to see them. And they had soft creamy white coats."

"That was in the summer, wasn't it?" asked Donald.

"Oh, yes, indeed," said Uncle Bob, "that was in the summer when creamy white coats are fashionable."

"But what happened when winter came," asked Doris, sitting up suddenly because this was the part she liked best, "what happened, Uncle Bob?"

"Well, one winter the factories in the town had to burn soft coal and

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
After Many Swims, Their Coats Were Creamy White Again.

over the winter snow a fine black dust settled and everything white, including the two polar bears, turned almost black."

"And did the bears look funny in their black coats?" the children asked together.

"Well, not exactly funny," said Uncle Bob, tilting his head thoughtfully to one side. "You see, it was winter time and in the winter time black coats are very, very fashionable."

"Oh, yes," they said, "and the two bears got their picture in the paper. We remember."

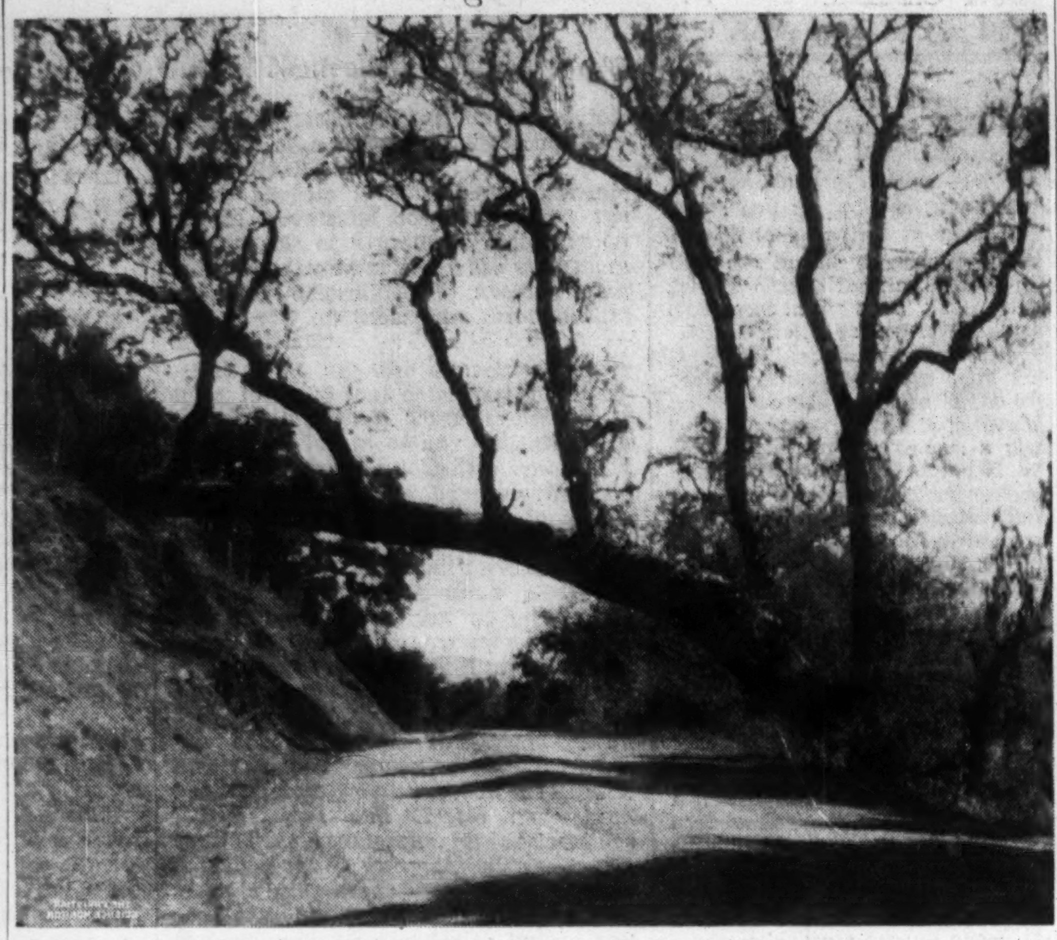
But they almost didn't remember because their eyes were beginning to shut and their heads were nodding on Uncle Bob's shoulder.

"To be sure, to be sure," said Uncle Bob, taking a sharp look at his listeners. "And when spring came, the warm, sunny days drove the two bears into their own private pool and after many swims their coats were creamy white again—in time—"

Uncle Bob was going to say "in time for summer." But he didn't finish. Instead he stood up, lifted the children high in his arms and started for the nursery.

Doris and Donald were fast asleep.

Natural Bridge Tree



Known as the "Seven Sisters," This Unusual Tree Arches the Road to Paradise Valley, Calif. Mrs. M. J. Harding, Atascadero, Calif., Submitted the Photograph to the Monitor Camera Club.

In Lighter Vein

Gentle Hint

The big business man had forgotten his penknife, and apparently the members of his staff had done likewise. Everyone he asked shook their heads. Finally, he sent for Thomas, his diminutive office-boy.

"Have you got a penknife?" he asked sharply.

The boy delved into his trousers pocket and produced the necessary article.

The business man gladly accepted it.

"How is it, Thomas," he said, "that you're the only member of the staff who carries a knife with him?"

"I suppose," replied the boy, with a frank smile, "it is because I can't afford more than one pair of trousers."—*Answers.*

His Fate

Teacher: "I feel sure your son has a political career in front of him."

Disturbed Mother: "W-what would you advise?"

Predictions

"So you lost your job in the city because the weather didn't agree with you. What did the climate have to do with it?"

"I was the weather forecaster."

Reasoning It Out

"Young man," said the city merchant, severely, "I notice that you are almost invariably from 10 to 20 minutes late in getting to the office."

"I know, sir," replied the youth, "but you seem to set such a small value on my time that I didn't think it mattered much," answered the young man.—*Toronto Globe.*

The Solo

A violin and piano concert was in progress, and the music being played called for a number of solo efforts by the violinist. During one of these, a dear old lady leaned forward and poked the youngster at the piano with her umbrella.

"Never mind," she whispered. "I expect he'll play something you know in a minute."—*Tit-Bits.*

New Then

Collector—I want to collect some back payments on your antique furniture.

Head of the House—I never bought any antique furniture on the installment plan.

Collector—Well, maybe it wasn't antique when you bought it.—*Chelsea Record.*

"Beats me, Bill, 'ow 'e gets a thing like that under 'is chin."
—Humorist

Quotation for Today

TO MAKE knowledge valuable you must have the cheerfulness of wisdom. Goodness smiles to the last.—EMERSON.

Daily Anecdote

A Know-Nothing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HERE is one of Lincoln's stories regarding a man who knew too much. During President Jackson's administration, Postmaster-General Berry had wished upon him, by the President, a young man from Tennessee. The young man carried his improvements so far that Mr. Berry finally told him that he did not need him longer; that he knew too much.

President Jackson promptly got him a position in another department. One day the young man was approached by a stranger who asked him where the Patent Office was located.

"I don't know," he replied.

"Can you tell me where the Treasury Department is?"

"No."

"Nor the President's house?"

"No."

"Do you know where the Capitol is?"

"No."

"Do you live in Washington?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you don't know where the Patent Office, Treasury, President's house and Capitol are?"

"Stranger," replied the young man, "I was turned out of the Post Office Department for knowing too much. I don't mean to offend that way again. I am paid for keeping this book. If you find me knowing anything more you may take my head."

Perseverance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Seattle, Wash.

A YOUNG man who had been without employment for many months, began each day with renewed faith in his search for work. As time moved on it seemed that the results did not warrant this faith but he persisted in his efforts.

One day, when he had done all that he could think of to reach his goal, it occurred to him to call upon his former employer. He had been dismissed from the position because the volume of business was not sufficient to meet his salary.

The store did not give a promising appearance. The windows were empty of their displays; the cases were nearly bare and the young man found the proprietor sitting at his desk, seemingly dejected. Without looking up at his visitor he interrupted an inquiry for work, saying that there was no position available, in fact, he did not know how long the store would remain open. Then the visitor asked if he might stay, as he had no other plans and could spend his time there as well as any other place. He saw an opportunity to help his friend in rearranging the disordered merchandise.

He took off his hat and coat and set to work. Repeatedly the occasion arose when it was necessary to serve customers who were waiting. At the close of the day he had made as many sales as any clerk on the floor and was told that he could return the next day. Again he turned in a satisfactory list of sales. Day after day he reported for duty and at the end of the week his employer was able to give him a wage and at the close of the second week, the comforting assurance that his old position was restored.

Facts about the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

On Neginoth

NO FEWER than six of the Psalms (the fourth, sixth, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth, fifty-seventh, and seventy-sixth) include in their titles a Hebrew phrase which is represented in our Common Version by "On Neginoth"; while in the heading of Psalm 61, the term "Neginoth" appears in the singular and we read "upon Neginah."

The Hebrew word *neginah* (plural, *neginoth*) means simply a "stringed instrument"; and it is evident that these seven Hebrew hymns were intended to be sung to the accompaniment of such an instrument (or instruments) according to the direction given to the "chief musician" or "choir-master." The stringed instruments most commonly used in those days seem to have been the lyre and the harp. Moffatt suggests: "To a string accompaniment"; while the Revised Version has: "on stringed instruments."

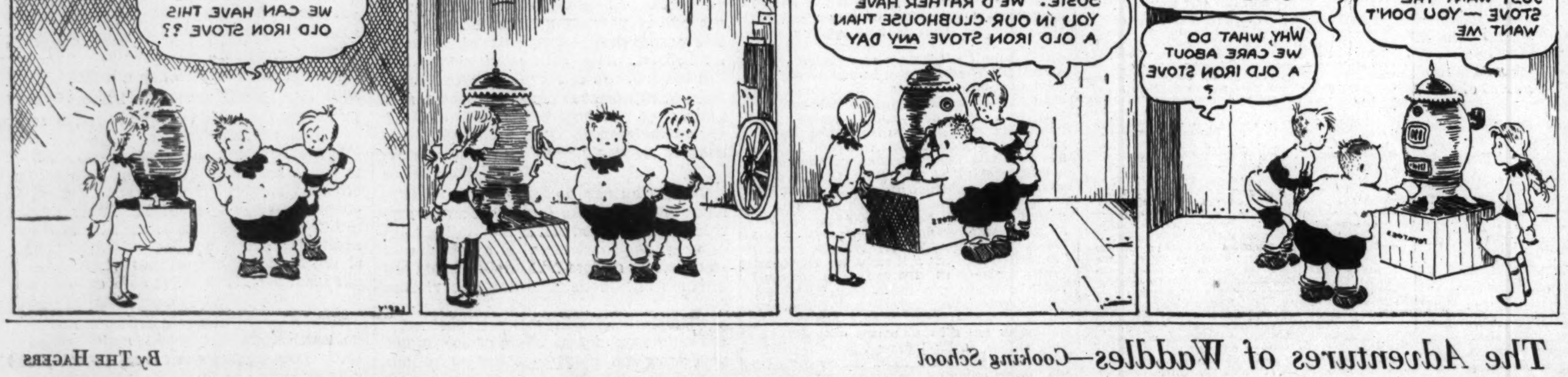
Things of Beauty

A bluebird, reflecting the rich blue of a Texas sky, trilling softly atop a vivid colored, fully blossomed wild peach tree.
—*Mrs. Vivian L., San Antonio*

A sea gull circling downward to a whitecapped wave.
—*Irene H. T., Flint, Mich.*

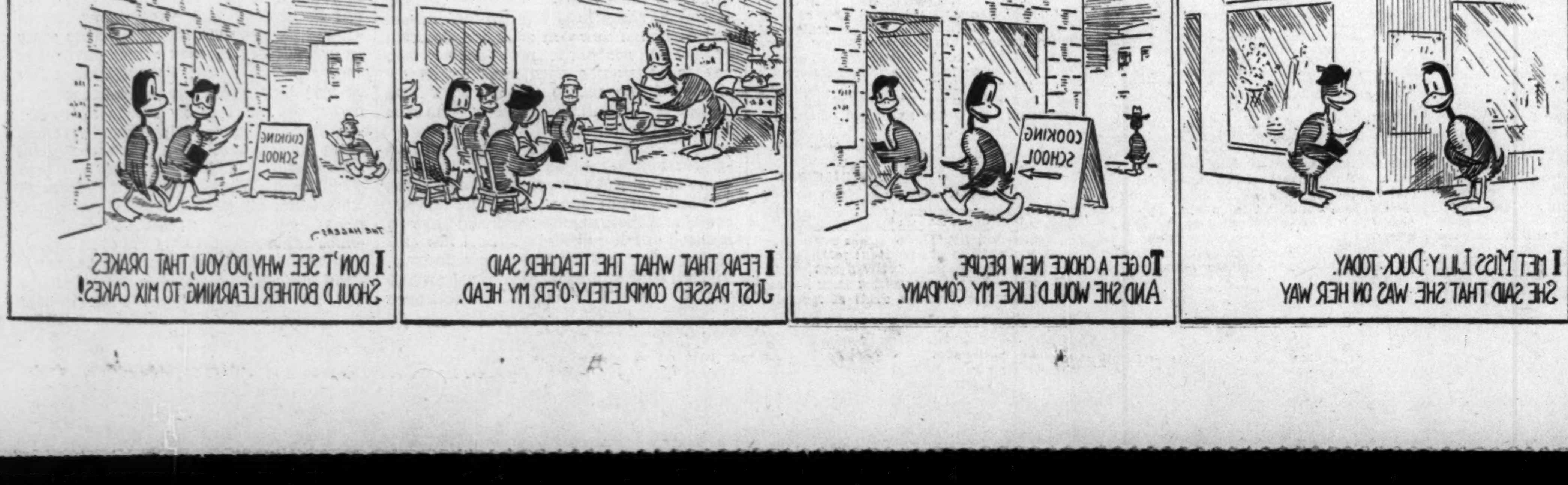
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—There's No Use Taking 'Any Chances

By Le Pelley



The Adventures of Waddles—Cooking School

By The Hagers



PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1935

• Editorials •

To Take the War Out of Neutrality

EVENTS of the last few days in Europe have given every thoughtful American cause to ponder what his country will do in case of another war. Is it in any better position to stay out of a conflagration than it was in 1914?

The only possible answer is, "No." There is, undoubtedly, as a result of bitter experiences of the last few years a more active determination to keep out of war. And a few tentative moves have been made to alter national policies which involved the United States in 1917 and all but drew it in on the opposite side two years earlier.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that it was not any kind of an "entangling alliance" or even any obligations for collectively preserving peace that sucked America into that maelstrom. It was primarily an entangling trade with belligerents which nearly caused a break with Britain and ultimately did set the United States against Germany.

Motives for national action are always mixed, and there was undoubtedly a great altruistic desire among many Americans to "make the world safe for democracy." But that purpose was largely discovered after specific interferences with American ships carrying war supplies to Europe had put the United States into the fight. Actually it was more in the unflattering role of a war profiteer than as the rescuer of humanity that the nation was drawn into the conflict. Today few Americans, idealistic as they may be, would emphasize any claim that democracy or humanity or freedom had been saved.

Individually millions of Americans hated the business of furnishing materials for murder during the World War. Yet collectively they were already involved. And under the old concept of war and America's traditional claims to trade as a neutral with any belligerent not completely blockaded, it was a legal business. However, as America became the chief source of war supplies, it became evident that in our modern close-knit world the service of supply is a part of war making. Those who furnish the munitions, even food and other supplies never before considered contraband, are definitely part of the war machine. And the supposedly "noncombatant" combatants are not limited to the nationals of a belligerent. The maker of shells in an American factory or the grower of gun cotton may have given as much help to the allies as if he lived in France or England.

Does America still desire to make war as a neutral with every probability that sooner or later she will be forced into the role of a declared belligerent? Emphatically, No.

The purpose is not merely humanitarian. Americans desire to avoid the hateful role of a profiteer battening on somebody else's war; they are even more definitely determined to avoid getting into a war on their own through that dreadful traffic.

But what are the American people doing to make that determination effective? Precious little. They are seeking to wash their hands of any obligations to maintain peace by collective action. On the other hand, they have provided no means to avoid trouble with enforcers of sanctions. In May, 1933, the American Ambassador-at-Large put forward at Geneva a tentative American pledge to refrain from interfering with collective action to restrain an aggressor—provided after consultation the United States agreed as to the aggression. But even that feeble effort to keep out of trouble was conditioned on fulfillment of an American disarmament program. And it was vociferously denounced in the Senate.

The House and Senate have been considering resolutions for declarations of embargoes on war materials applicable to both belligerents or to one. Last year the United States joined in putting a limited embargo on supplies to Bolivia and Paraguay. And the State Department has been studying a general revision of neutrality statutes, with a view to preparing the nation for really effective neutrality.

The amount of insulation that must be applied, not only to halt trade but to check radio communications and block a dozen other entangling contacts with belligerents, is astonishing. Too much should not be hoped from a mere insulation against all belligerents. It is probable that the United States will find ultimately that it can help itself by taking some stand on the side of law and order. But as a primary step and as the most practical way to get some action before the outbreak of hostilities—when any action is dangerous—this newspaper proposes:

> A new declaration of neutrality, clarifying as far as possible the extent to which American arms should be used to protect American trade and empowering the President to place an embargo on loans and goods to all belligerents.

Here is a definite measure that may need modification or development, as circumstances dictate, but which would at least put the American people in better position to avoid not only the hateful role of war profiteer but the equally distasteful role of a dragged-in belligerent.

The Lid Ajar

ON THE short view, President Roosevelt cast political expediency to the winds when he told Federal Relief Administrator Hopkins to pursue investigation of alleged corruption in Ohio to the fullest. For here we have the Republican attorney-general of a state receiving from a Democratic President allegedly incriminating affidavits aimed at the campaign committee of a Democratic governor.

Republicans in Ohio are naturally gleeful. And Democrats, in Washington and Ohio, are dejected. Even those partisans who support President Roosevelt, and the considerable majority of Ohio party leaders who are anti-Davey, are saying that "the matter should have been handled differently—quietly!"

Moreover, the Roosevelt chieftain of practical politics, Postmaster General Farley, was evidently not consulted. He and Governor Davey have been on the best of terms. Their relations were recently cemented by personal conferences of the "call-me-Jim"-"call-me-Martin" type. And the general attitude of Democrats toward Governor Davey was that "we've got to support him for the sake of party unity, no matter what happens."

This orthodox attitude of partisan self-protection has now been tossed away by President Roosevelt. Yet it is only on the short view that his action can be considered bad politics. Basically, nothing could be better politics than to convince the country that the Administration is striving to keep relief work free from the taint of partisanship.

"You must not play politics with human misery," has been an Administration catch-word from the start, adapted from President Hoover's slogan, and notably carried out in some situations, sadly negated in others. In Ohio, however, the partisan chips are evidently being allowed to fall where they may. This is all the more striking because Ohio is an important pivotal state, necessary to the Roosevelt campaign next year.

It would seem, therefore, that just in the crisis of the works relief bill, when signs of non-partisanship are particularly needed, the Administration gives evidence of its political impartiality. Democrats in Congress are annoyed. Their party regularity is jostled. An unpleasant odor is abroad, and they would have much preferred to keep the lid on. Yet the country generally should have more confidence in the President because he did not hesitate to lift it.

Reforming the Coroner

ENGLAND has taken a further step toward reforming the office of coroner, in the appointment by the Government of a committee to "enquire into the law and practice regarding coroners' inquests, and to report what changes, if any, are desirable and practicable."

The office of coroner is one of the most ancient known to the law. His functions were regulated by a series of statutes going back to 1275. In the earlier turbulent times of feuds and local rivalries, when even a short journey was accompanied by danger, an officer who could make an inquiry on behalf of the Crown was a necessary and helpful representative of law and order, but his functions have not kept pace with progress, and during recent years particularly there has been a growing outcry for the reform of the system.

This has arisen out of what is felt to be an abuse of the office, in some instances by coroners themselves and in others by the police. Most inquests may be and are reported in the press, and sensational newspapers have thus been afforded an opportunity to advertise and exploit human tragedies. Some coroners have pandered to this morbid tendency by reading letters, probing into distressing family secrets, or giving their views on modern social conditions.

This opportunity of ventilating their own views may have afforded them some satisfaction, but it has been a large factor in arousing the instinct for fair play in the more enlightened section of the community and bringing about the demand for reform.

In 1909 the Government appointed a committee to make an inquiry somewhat similar to the one which has now been set up, and the following is quoted from the second report of that committee: "The law relating to coroners is antiquated. Much of it dates from the thirteenth century and is of great historical interest, but it is not well suited to the changed conditions of modern life. On the whole, we have been astonished at the good work done by coroners with out-of-date and imperfect machinery."

It was not until 1926, however, that a further amending act was passed, but as that act gave effect to reforms recommended as long ago as 1909, public opinion has demanded a new inquiry and this demand has now been granted. It is hoped this will lead to a placing of the position of coroner on a proper basis, with powers and duties brought into line with modern conditions.

Gardener's Peace

Book News of the Day

HERBS AND THE EARTH, by Henry Beston (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2), is a book for two kinds of readers—for garden-lovers and for word-lovers. If the two happen to be united in one person, as they are in the author, so much the greater chance for that reader to find enjoyment in the book.

Mr. Beston's garden-lovers, however, must be limited to those who enjoy "pure" gardening—using pure in the sense that it is employed in the expression "pure poetry," that is, gardening for pleasure in growing things, a pleasure that is personal and unmixed by extraneous purposes such as a desire to exhibit one's products or grow plants for size or oddity. "A garden of herbs is . . . something a little apart from the need of numbering and counting and completing which is in the blood of our years, something which is of earth and of time and of magic and of peace. Let the garden be small and secret if it will, if it be made with understanding it shall gather in its leaves that which has no garden bound or measure."

An herb, in Mr. Beston's definition, is a garden plant that has been cherished both for itself and for a use, and has not come down to us simply because it is decorative. Beauty and use together have kept the familiar herbs alive. An herb garden ought to be kept free of food plants, which are for use alone, and of nonherbal flowering plants to which no ancient traditions of use attach. There are plenty of flowering herbs to furnish bloom, though it is in beauty and distinction of form that herbs excel, rather than in their blossoms.

Mr. Beston likes herbs for their intrinsic qualities of shape, manner of growth, variations in leaf color and fragrance. It is to the more subtle enjoyments of the relation of light and shade to the shapes and surfaces of the leaves and the refreshment to be found in fragrances—which may vary not only in different kinds of herbs but in different plants of the same kind and at different times in the day—that the author invites his readers.

Still another charm about herbs, over and above their appearance and their fragrance, is their antiquity. He writes about the associations that cluster around herbs. He writes, too, about the way to make them grow and the little devices he himself had to employ to persuade these herbs, many of them somewhat European-minded, to flourish in a garden in Maine.

This manner of treatment makes the book an herbal history and a practical garden manual, but it becomes much more than that through the author's responsiveness to earth and sky, the rotations of the seasons, the sound of waters, winds and tides, the cry of birds, and the whole open world. Those who read "The Outermost House," in which Mr. Beston recorded a year on Cape Cod, do not need to be reminded of that. Neither do they need to be reminded of his love for careful and melodious phrasing, which he shares with his wife, Elizabeth Coatsworth, writer of poetry and of stories for children. As was said in the beginning, this small book is for word-lovers as well as for garden-lovers. W. K. R.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Speaking of Preparedness

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

From Newport, Del., the heart of America's munitions belt, Mr. Daniel E. Button writes (in the Monitor of March 15) to justify the proposed $1,399,773,371 American defense budget, now before Congress, and with the apparent intention of refuting your Washington correspondent's very correct protest against such extravagance.

Recent Senate revelations should make clear to a long victimized public—in more than one country—that war scares are often artificially produced to help munitions makers add to their riches. Enlightened men and women should miss no opportunity to deflate the bogey men so set up by scaremongers and self-appointed patriots, wherever they may be.

Mr. Button says that if the United States had been prepared to enter the World War in 1914 many millions of dollars and "hundreds of thousands of American lives would have been saved." Aside from the fact that 126,000 Americans, at most, were killed and died in the war, this statement is nothing more than one man's opinion, and he would have difficulty in proving it. To have entered the World War earlier would hardly have been to save American lives.

What major emergency does Mr. Button expect that requires an army larger than its present 500,000, even though widely scattered? He considers it a "notable deficiency" that the army has only 80 "modern rifles" for 118,000 men. What is a "modern" rifle? That which is a "modern" rifle today will remain so only a short time.

Mr. Button scares us with the suggestion that a "foreign power" might destroy the Panama Canal. That is an "old one." Let's suppose, for once, that "a foreign power" did not destroy the canal. Of course, that supposition does not help frighten appropriations bills through Congress, so it is seldom used.

The writer implies that any person who objects to extravagances in munitions-buying is foolhardy. But Mr. Button and others should realize that one way to get peace is to stop deceiving ourselves into believing that "preparedness" is a preventive of war. Preparedness has started plenty of armaments races, but it never has prevented a war. Preparedness helps nobody but munitions makers. D. M.

Brookline, Mass.

Sympathy for Uncle Sam's Wife

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Again I desire to express my gratitude for this splendid paper, and particularly just now, when there seems so much to arouse fear.

The letter in the issue of March 8 from "Uncle Sam's Wife" is most timely, and expressed what millions of us plain women are thinking. Is there no way to persuade the President and Congress to stop piling up arms and driving the overburdened taxpayers to violence? (MISS) MARY M. BRATTEN

Philadelphia, Penna.

Federal Powers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There is a great deal of heresy abroad in these troubled days, and as the heresy of one generation frequently becomes the accepted commonplace of the next or a succeeding one, to its great advantage, I am submitting an excerpt from a penetrating study of the United States Supreme Court decisions, by an acknowledged master of the subject, which I hope you will find space for:

> Two general observations are provoked. The first is that inasmuch as the Supreme Court very inconsiderately refuses to relieve us of the responsibilities of popular government as regards national expenditures, we shall probably have to assume them ourselves if we are to escape national bankruptcy; and this being so, the vital question becomes not that of the relationship of judicial review to governmental expenditure, but that of the proper relationship of the executive and the legislative in this field of power. . . .
>
> My second observation is that the success of the spending power in eluding all constitutional snares goes far to envelop the entire institution of judicial review, as well as its product, constitutional law, in an atmosphere of unreality, even of futility. With the National Government today in possession of the power to expend the social product for any purpose that may seem good to it; the power to make itself the universal and exclusive creditor of private business, with all that this would imply of control; the power to inflate the currency to any extent; the power to go into any business whatsoever, what becomes of judicial review conceived as a system for throwing about the property right a special protection "against the mere power of numbers" and for perpetuating a certain type of industrial organization?
>
> Nor can the reflection be avoided—although, of course, it may be quite mistaken—that if government had been able to regulate private business without having its efforts constantly frustrated by the courts in the name of "due process," the "federal equilibrium," or what not, it might not today be under the compulsion or the temptation to supersede private enterprise directly. In short, having gone in for political democracy, it might have been as well if we had courageously faced the logical consequences of our choice from the outset, instead of trying to "cover our bet" by resigning the ultimate voice as to matters of vital social import to the consciences of nine estimable elderly gentlemen. Today, willy-nilly, we have to face these consequences, and we are ill-equipped in important respects institutionally to do so.—"The Twilight of the Supreme Court," by Edward S. Corwin.

You will see that the paragraphs deal with a question of vital importance to us all, which is on the way to become the chief topic of the day. You have noticed that within the last few days one minor federal judge after another—Grubb of Alabama, Nields of Delaware and Dawson of Kentucky—has thrown himself athwart the policy of the Government, deliberately adopted by the Congress with the approval of the President, upon an unmistakable mandate from the American people. C. H. LUTTON

Boston.

Countryside

"Stone City," From a Painting by Grant Wood

The Road to Town

WE DID not go to town often when we were children. Indeed, I well remember my first sight of the railroad, on a day when I hung for hours over the balcony of a ramshackle hotel to watch the trains, and afterward asked the question that it took me years to outlive.

"Why," I inquired, "did they run that train up and down the tracks all day?"

It was, therefore, a great occasion when we set out, while the morning light was yet dim, perched on the spring seat of the lumber wagon, with our bare toes dangling into the cool wheat below us. We had our shoes and stockings along but we would not put them on until we were within sight of the town. This was by our own choice, and not to save wear on the shoes. We did not lightly surrender the freedom of air and sun and the delicious trickle of threshed wheat about our feet.

⁂

The road was long and our father was not in the habit of trotting his horses, so we had the whole day before us. We would not be home until after dark. This was really Adventure.

We knew the road as far as the schoolhouse so intimately that we have not to this day forgotten one dip or turn of it, but beyond, the territory was seen so seldom that it was fresh and foreign land. We identified the houses as we passed. The soddy with the grotesquely crooked stovepipe chimney and the corner where the cattle had rubbed the sods away so that it looked as if it might collapse at any moment, was the Carters'.

We waved at the Carter children in the yard grandly, and yet a trifle apologetically because we were going to town and they were not. The frame shack on the next section was the dwelling of Joe Bowen, a bachelor whose life was embittered because the local shoe stores never carried his size. "Nothin' but little, measly number elevens," he complained sadly, and, if pressed, he would describe his weary search for a size 14. No man, he contended, could successfully court a girl when all he could wear on his feet was overshoes.

Puffs of dust rose from under the hoofs of Ruby and Rhoda, on whose shining, placid backs the lines hung limp. In the smooth stretches of road we could see the patterns left by small birds taking dust baths. The sun, warming toward midday, made us drowsy, but we roused with quick interest at the sight of a green lizard flicking into the grass along an outcropping of sand, or an unfamiliar flower.

We passed from our own settlement into a wilder, more broken region where the land was still largely used for grazing. We were approaching Crooked Creek, and the "draws" here were cut deeper than ours. We drove along the flank of a hill that looked into a veritable canyon, and my sister and I glanced at each other—two bank-climbers with the single thought of how long it would take us to discover the secrets of this superior draw.

Now we were in the "Valley"—low flats that extended for some miles on either side of the creek. These were really fat lands, enormously fruitful by reason of the artesian water that irrigated them. The green of alfalfa and the blue of the flowers rested eyes that were weary from gazing on gray range land, and the odor of the hay, newly cut in some fields, cured in others, drifted over the valley. I do not know the exact nature of the hay that Maud Muller raked, but to me she works forever in alfalfa.

The houses here were far more pretentious than the ones we knew. One, in particular, enchanted me. Not only was the roof of the front porch finished to form a balcony, with a railing, but the gable ends were trimmed with scroll work, painted blue and gold. The barn had a hay crane, and lightning rods, and in the center of the high roof was a ventilating cupola topped by a real weather vane; a beautiful gilt horse prancing into the wind. This sight alone was worth the trip, even if every step of the way had not been a delight.

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Crooked Creek itself was a mere trickle of water, but on its banks grew cottonwood, hackberry, and locust trees, festooned with wild grape vines. The horses' hoofs and the wagon wheels made lovely muted thunder on the wooden bridge.

We were too soon out of the Valley and into the land of still different character. The soil was chalky, so that we were soon powdered with fine, white dust, and sage brush grew knee high. Herds of cattle, very unlike the alfalfa-fattened ones we had just seen, wandered here.

So we came at last to a long hill up which the horses plodded fetlock deep in dust, for many trails ended here. At the top of this hill was a straggling group of badly-painted frame shacks with no trees to shield it from the glare of the summer sun or to break the force of the winter blizzard. This was the town. Travelers viewing it from the railroad would shudder and turn away, forgetting that to those who had built it from nothing and who called it home it might well be fair. Nor knowing with what anticipation we had looked forward to it along the road to town. M. Z.

Mirror of Opinion

A Dictator for America?

FATHER COUGHLIN, in launching the National League for Social Justice, carefully avoided saying anything about a new political party. Before details of the scheme were made public he spoke simply of setting up a national lobby, which he hoped would have 5,000,000 members. The scheme itself proved to be far more ambitious. It is to be organized first by local units, then by congressional districts, which will send delegates to state conventions, which in turn will send delegates to a national convention, "where the principles and policies of the organization will be further determined." A lobby that holds state and national conventions is, of course, not a lobby, but a potential political party. . . .

Publicly he asserts that if Roosevelt fails he will be followed by a dictator. If he thinks of himself as this dictator he does not announce it, and naturally would not. Nor does he say it would content him to be the power behind the throne. But more nearly than any demagogue in America he has the formula for a fascist party, a semiradical program which is "safe" on the labor question, which guarantees the profit system, and which appeals simultaneously to agriculture, the middle class, and the big employer. Already he is first in the field with this kind of party, and he must know that no other fascist movement can grow in this country without him.—*Raymond Gram Swing, in The Nation.*

The Wide Horizon

"Herr Doktor, was nun?"

By J. E. Williams

NATIONAL Socialist Germany, led by the example of Adolf Hitler, has set itself resolutely against the acquisition of titles.

In its maintenance of the equality of all Germans, whether high or low, it has no place for the titles of nobility, and none for academic titles, since brainworker and handworker are on the same level and pure academic attainments mean little to the leaders of the Third Reich.

Their attitude, when seen in perspective, is the reaction to the increase of titles, especially academic, here in Germany during the past few decades. That such an attitude is supported by a large number of the population is evident from the opinions expressed in press discussions during the past few months.

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The title of "Doktor" has been particularly open to attack. "Herr Doktors," it is maintained, are as common as the sand upon the seashore, and as a result the title has lost much of its value. Today, 170,000 Germans hold this title, that is, one in every 400 Germans. Of these, 107,000 have qualified during the last fifteen years; but it should be remembered that the postwar figures are disproportionately high not only because of the increased number of university students, but also because many who would otherwise have qualified in 1914-18, did not do so until 1921-23. In future, because of the introduction of the "numerus clausus" for the German universities, the annual average will be much lower.

A glance back into the development of this title shows that it originally served a definite and restricted function, but under the pressure of exceptional circumstances it came to apply to something entirely different. More than half a century ago, the vast majority of German students had but one aim—to become state officials. Only for this career did a final examination exist, since there was little advantage in it for other professions. The Ph. D. (doctorate of philosophy) appeared necessary only for those students who remained on after the state examination for research and further study. It thus served the purpose for which the new Dr. Habil. is intended—without the racio-political conditions attached to this latter.

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Conditions changed suddenly and fundamentally with Germany's industrial development, from the 1860's onwards. Not only the Government (Prussia in particular), but industry, business, banking, insurance, etc., needed academic men to build up the new system. For these positions, not research qualifications, but the practical application of academic knowledge was demanded. But evidence of academic attainments was also required before appointment. To meet this need the doctorate title was applied. The German "doctorate" now came to be a qualification very much like the pass or honors degree of an English or American university. In fact, allowing for differences of university syllabuses and methods it can be rated at the same level as an English or American degree, not as the English or American Doctorate of Philosophy (or Doctorate of Science), which is the result of two or more years research after the honors degree. The only thing in common between Anglo-Saxon and German Ph. D.'s is that both submit a thesis for examination.

Many suggestions have been made as to how to remedy this state of things. One is that the old title of M.A. (*Magister in Artibus*) still used in Anglo-Saxon countries, should be revived for the degree which is intended as evidence of academic qualification, and that the new Dr. Habil. should be used simply to distinguish the new research students and possible future university professors.

⁂

Another suggestion is that titles shall be used only in official work. In fact, in some districts the local National Socialist officials have tried a novel way of solving the problem. Thus, in Bruckenau, in Bavaria, they have issued an order in which it is stated that all those comrades "who esteem their titles more highly than their good name and who place importance upon their being addressed (except in official matters) by title should sign a list prepared at the local party headquarters." In addition, it is expected that wives "who appear to have forgotten their good and honorable families and who desire to use their husband's title, without any justifiable right for doing so" should do the same. Local workmen and business people are then asked "to address with title only those persons whose names appear on the list which will be published by the party in the local press."

The mention of the wives of titleholders raises another point upon which there is even stronger feeling in Germany. Today, the wife becomes "Frau Doktor," "Frau Direktor," according to her husband's title. This, it is felt, should disappear since in so many cases she has done nothing to deserve it, and it is an injustice to those women who enjoy such titles in their own right.

That titles carried with them an important social prestige which was often turned to good financial purpose by their holders, in the case of marriage was, of course, very evident in prewar days, and even since 1918 more than one German woman student, though in the middle of her studies, has given up her course when her fiancé has taken his Ph. D.!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 98

••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Hoover Calls, 'Save the Nation'

Europe Waits on Simon-Hitler

Italy Gets Army of 1,000,000

Roosevelt Signs for Filipinos

Manchoukuo Flags Fly on CER

Canada Fights a Nudist Sect

CALIFORNIA sees Herbert Hoover, former President, break a two-year silence to denounce the New Deal and call upon a rejuvenated Republican Party to save the nation. In his vigorous message to the State Republican Convention at Sacramento, he brands the condition the present Administration has brought—solemn obligations repudiated, greatest national debt, uncertain currency, centralized bureaucracy, competition with business, individual liberty jeopardized. He asks Republican youth to seize and reform the party and restore American principles to government. He measures the size of this duty—He calls it the greatest since the days of Abraham Lincoln.

¶ Berlin receives Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, and Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, feeling that Germany will now become a political equal or go into isolation. Government officials hope the visitors to Reichführer Hitler will be impressed with the fact that Germany's position must be considered not only as regards western Europe, but in view of the threatened Franco-Prussian military understanding. At Paris Foreign Minister Laval told Eden France opposes any discussion of return of territory to Germany—Britain's idea is first to induce Hitler to return to the League.

¶ Italy sees Premier Mussolini order recall of the class of 1911 and retention of the class of 1913, bringing Italy's force in uniform up to 1,000,000. This occurs as France switches much of its customary force from the Italian to the German border. Mussolini addresses 10,000 Black Shirts in Rome on Fascism's sixteenth anniversary. His words bespeak a general condition—"Millions of bayonets accompany our sincere desire for European collaboration."

¶ Washington seethes with discussion and plans following passage by the House of the Patman bonus bill by 318 to 90. The proponents, including the powerfully lobbying Veterans of Foreign Wars, smart under the charge that this bill is inflation because it provides for printing $2,400,000,000 in new money without backing, and will seek to have the measure given metal backing in the Senate. The President is adamant; a compromise is looked for—It would give the veterans much, but not all this.

¶ The Philippine Islands progress toward independence, legally possible on July 4, 1945, as President Roosevelt signs the commonwealth Constitution. If the Filipinos now approve this Constitution, they will have their own President and Assembly with only an American commissioner during the next 10 years. But already independence appears full of misgivings to once enthused natives and they may recant. America's departure means end of free trade; a stronger Oriental power menaces. Senator Gibson of the economics investigating commission recently brought back a thoughtful report on conditions—"As we move out the Japanese are moving in."

¶ Manchuria sees the five-colored flag of Manchoukuo hoisted along the 1071 miles of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Russia is to get two thirds in goods, but Manchoukuo's Ambassador at Tokyo actually hands the Soviet Ambassador 23,000,000 yen. A ceremony occurs at Harbin, Manchoukuo flags go up and Japanese crews take over all trains. About 5000 retiring Soviet employees will be pensioned. Russia leaves Manchuria after 40 years; the world sees a trouble source removed—And Japan adds one more stout chain to its anchor on the mainland of Asia.

¶ New York's investigating committee explains the recent destructive Negro riot in Harlem. Many of the 206,000 residents of the black belt (really the world's largest Negro city) are not working and not eating. Poor housing, overcrowding, exploitation, discrimination and the corrupting influence of idleness based the vicious outburst of protest. Among the Negro juveniles delinquency is four times that of the normal city rate. Mayor LaGuardia courageously attacks basic conditions—Worse outbreaks unless society ends this sad grist to the mill of discontent.

¶ Canada has new difficulties with Doukhobor nudity. The 15,000 scattered colonists of the Doukhobor sect threaten nudist parades in many towns unless their leader is released from a prison term for assault. Nudism many of them hold to be a mark of a simple Christian life; parades a method of protest. Many American cities are having trouble keeping health-fad nudists in legal bounds. A prominent member says human curiosity vanishes five minutes after the neophyte enters a nudist colony—If this were true, wouldn't such colonies be laughed out of existence?

Start Given Philippines To Freedom

Constitution Signed by Roosevelt Makes Commonwealth

Filipino People Must Ratify Act

Present Status Will Run for 10 Years With U.S. Reservations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—With a small but distinguished group of Filipinos and Americans, President Roosevelt today signed the constitution under which the Philippines are to govern themselves for a 10-year commonwealth period, and theoretically are to proceed to an independent republic.

The constitution itself must now be adopted by a plebiscite of the Filipino people—scheduled for August—and the Commonwealth must be proclaimed—scheduled for November.

Despite the manifest uncertainties which still shroud the islands' future, President Roosevelt again today declared for the ultimate withdrawal of United States sovereignty and the establishment of complete independence.

Names Filipino Justice

As a gesture of trust and friendliness as he signed the constitution, President Roosevelt nominated Claro M. Recto, President of the Philippine Constitutional Convention, as a justice of the Supreme Court of the islands, in place of Justice Thomas Street, resigned. Justice Street is an Alabaman, and has served on the Philippine Supreme bench since 1917.

President Roosevelt's act was simply one of certification that the submitted constitution conforms with the provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act. He congratulated the members of the convention, several of whom were present, and explained that if their work is ratified by vote of the Filipino people, a large measure of self-government will proceed to the islands.

Exceptions Are Reserved

Several important exceptions are reserved by the United States for ten years.

The United States retains the ultimate responsibilities of sovereignty for this period, the President explained in a paragraph of his statement which seemed calculated as a formal and official declaration of "hands-off" for the ten-year period.

"Animated solely by feelings of cordiality, sympathy, and loyalty," he said, "the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands have been conducting together a great experiment, and during the period of the commonwealth government this experiment will continue until the ulti-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Clipper Plane Tested For Line to China

MIAMI, Fla., March 23 (AP)—The Pan American Clipper plane returned here today from a nonstop flight to the Windward Islands in a test of personnel and ship for future commercial service between the United States and China.

Capt. Edwin C. Musick, in charge of the flight, set the plane down on its home waters in Biscayne Bay after an uneventful trip that began at 4:06 p. m. yesterday.

The flight was made in an effort to simulate conditions which might be expected on trans-Pacific service linking California with the Orient, to be started soon by Pan American Airways.

Company officials announced the big ship "apparently" broke the world seaplane distance record of 2399 miles, established last year by two naval fliers. The Clipper's charted course would have taken her over 2600 miles.

Move Planned to Return Deposed Mayor of Quincy

An attempt will be made by friends and supporters of Charles A. Ross, deposed Mayor of Quincy, to restore him to the Mayor's chair, it was learned today.

A bill is to be filed with the House of Representatives, which if passed, would restore Mr. Ross's voting privileges, taken from him by his conviction of violation of the "Public Practices Act" and permit him to run as a candidate in the special mayorality election expected to be held in June.

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Hands Across the Sea

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Roosevelt Congratulates Quezon

Secretary of War George H. Dern Looks On as President Roosevelt Shakes Hands With Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate.

Jury Pooling System Adopted

Penikese Island Prison Urged

Mansfield Wields Tax Broom

Today in Greater Boston

And Other Points in New England

Jury Fixing — Reduced to Minimum by Pool Plan

Jury fixing will be reduced to a minimum and Suffolk County saved $75,000 a year by the new pooling system for jurors, to go into operation May 1. After long agitation, and strong support from the Massachusetts Crime Commission, the pooling system was voted for Suffolk County by the Superior Court judges yesterday.

If successful, the judges expect to extend it to the entire State.

By the new system, no one knows in advance what jurors will serve on what cases. All jurors will be assigned to an assembly room, whence they will be drawn for the various courts as needed. In the past, lawyers for both sides knew in advance who was on the jury list.

"This plan will reduce to a minimum the approachability of jurors—either by accident or design," was the comment of Judge Louis S. Cox. Judge Cox had toured the Middle West and found the pool system operating successfully there. He urged it upon the rest of the Superior Court.

Economy is equally served by the new plan. In place of the usual 325 jurors, only 232 will be called for May. The central pool will enable each juror to sit on more cases. Salary reduction, $75,000 yearly.

Livable Prison — One In Place of Charlestown Urged

Since 1880 they have been condemning the Charlestown prison as being unfit for use. "Now it's about time something was done," Senator Lewis Parkhurst feels.

In a supplementary report handed Governor Curley today he recommends immediate construction of a modern prison on Pekinese Island near New Bedford. He demanded that the old Charlestown penitentiary, built in 1805 and unlivable, in his opinion, for even the most desperate criminal, be razed at once. A new prison should be available at least within the year, he said.

Pekinese Island was suggested because the State bought it a number of years ago and has never yet found a use for it.

Today's report supplements one previously turned in which advised thoroughgoing reforms in the state prison system.

Tax Campaign—Boston To Prod 30,000 Delinquents

With a sharp eye to more than $20,000,000 in unpaid Boston taxes, Mayor Mansfield today announced an intensive 30-day campaign to collect.

Next week, he is to appoint a large committee of business men and taxpayers—perhaps numbering 50 persons. In turn, a sub-committee will be chosen to plan the drive, and select the time.

Before these committees, the Mayor will wave lists showing 30,000 persons behind in their payments, on 45,000 pieces of property. The Mayor has facts on who the delinquents are, how much they owe, for what years, and where the properties are located.

He will say earnestly to the committees: if these taxes were paid, Boston's deficit could be wiped out at a single stroke.

Land Valuing—Protests Face South Boston Housing

A labyrinth of appraisals and court actions yawned today in front of South Boston's $5,000,000 federal housing project. Final answers from residents to the federal land-taking procedure closed last night, with a total of 160 answers—20 of them being protests. Appraisers now take up the laborious work of putting a value on the properties to be seized.

Meanwhile, real estate groups advanced from the flank, preparing court action to overthrow the entire project. Federal authority, they insist, does not extend to seizing land for a local project, however much in the public good.

Although other states have seen court rulings against the housing program, the Massachusetts groups

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Neutrality Challenges Washington

European Crisis Forces Prompt Action to Keep United States Out of Possible War—Presidential Control of Munitions and Shipping Contraband at Owner's Risk Considered

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—Under the shadow of the European crisis, the possibility of evolving a policy of genuine American neutrality—of keeping the United States out of any general war—has become a major challenge to Washington statecraft.

Assured of support by President Roosevelt in broad lines, experts on the problem are working out a tentative twofold program. Knowing that there is no time to waste, and that the essential neutrality statutes would take months, if not years, to work out, these experts are preparing two draft resolutions intended to be short cuts of the new neutrality policy.

Two Major Proposals

They propose:

(1) A congressional resolution empowering the President to declare an embargo on munitions shipments or loans to all belligerents.

(2) A further resolution, intended to cover the whole field of commercial intercourse as well as mere munitions, declaring that American exporters must ship at their own risk in time of war any goods which are declared contraband of war by any belligerent power.

The first step would be the simplest and easiest, and perhaps safest, means of minimizing American participation in the implementing of a future belligerent. It is favored by many authorities on the subject. Similar proposals have already been considered in both Houses of Congress, and adopted in variant forms.

On Contraband List

But the second proposal is vastly more important. Students of the 1914-17 period know that it was not munitions or loans which primarily involved the United States, but a broad field of other subjects that got on the contraband list, constantly expanding in the hands of the belligerents. Virtually all important commodities were defined as contraband; the doctrine of continuous voyage was extended so that ships going to neutrals were wide open to search and seizure.

Under these circumstances, commodities other than munitions must obviously be considered in any effective policy of non-participation in war, while embargo on shipments to belligerents alone is not enough. Hence the form of the latter proposal.

Behind these plans, is the authority of the outstanding experts on the subject. There is, moreover, the personal encouragement of President Roosevelt. The question of making neutrality real is a very pressing one to him. Arising from his personal experiences in the Wilson little cabinet. He is an acute student of William J. Bryan's efforts as Secretary of State to keep the nation at peace.

Roosevelt Wants Action

Every confidential visitor on foreign affairs who talks with President Roosevelt these days comes away with the clear-cut impression that the Chief Executive wants action, and of a drastic variety, on the pressing problem of "taking the war out of neutrality."

But his State Department evinces little enthusiasm on the subject. During the latter months of 1934, acting under orders from the President, the department embarked upon an ambitious study of the question. It got along very well until the end of the year. But as time progressed, more and more difficulties were presented by various officials in the department.

The primary divergence was over leaving the door open to collective international action against an aggressor. Some State Department authorities felt that to lay down a policy of general embargo, or to tie the United States' hands in too rigid a way, would be to invite trouble at some possible crisis.

State Department Wary

Of late, therefore, it has seemed that the department was throwing obstacles in the way of a new neutrality policy. How studied this attitude was it is impossible to say. Certainly across the street at the White House no such hesitance was perceptible. To the contrary, the

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

Paris Meeting Shows France Conciliatory

Italy Backs French View at Conference With British Diplomat

Push Security Pact

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 23—Crystallized in the conference of British, French, and Italian statesmen in Paris today, France's stand on the burning question of German rearmament is revealed as at once conciliatory and firm, and opens possibilities of definite progress in the conversations to take place in Berlin and subsequently in northern Italy next week.

Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, and Prof. Fulvio Suvich, Italian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, are today in conference here with Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister, regarding their stand toward Germany's treaty abrogation.

The French Government, M. Laval is understood to have made clear to the conferees, sincerely maintains its invitation was extended to the Reich, before Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's dramatic renunciation of the military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, to join the European system of collective security on a footing of equality. But, if Germany, now that it has arrogated to itself not only equality but potential superiority, still refuses to adhere to such a general mutual assistance scheme, then France will wait no longer to be assured of its own safety.

No Action Yet

Refuting rumors that the French Government was considering either preventive military action or economic sanctions against the Reich, M. Laval nevertheless insisted that a refusal by Herr Hitler to adhere to all the collective security proposals elaborated at London would be taken by France as indicating that it must continue to strengthen it sown defense forces and to hasten conclusion of alliances with other powers which felt themselves menaced by the rearmament of the Reich.

This view, it is officially affirmed, is entirely shared by Italy.

Thus the final effect of the Germans' one-sided denunciation of peace treaties has been to stiffen the French stand on security. Whereas before France would in all probability not have insisted on the Eastern Pact of Mutual Assistance, but would have been content with the Reich's return to the League and adherence to the air convention and the Danubian accords, now the French feel that only outright alliances of mutual military assistance can ensure the maintenance of peace.

Conversations All Day

This is the essence of the exchange of views at the Quai d'Orsay today, where the conversations which began early this morning continued through luncheon and during the afternoon. Although it is understood the situation was felt on all sides to have been clarified, definite decisions were, of course, adjourned until after the Berlin talks. The greatest importance is attached in French official circles to the three-power conference in northern Italy, which has been fixed for early

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Hoover Re-enters Political Arena To Rally G.O.P. Against Roosevelt; Washington Differs On Effects

Some Declare It a Move Toward '36 Candidacy While Others Scoff

Criticism Bobs Up In Own Party Ranks

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Herbert Hoover's militant message to California Republicans aroused conflicting conjecture today as to whether he is contemplating a political comeback attempt.

Coinciding as it does with multiplying signs of G. O. P. organization activity over the country, the move struck some at the capital as evidencing a determination to be party leader in fact as well as in name. Others were not so sure, adopting a "wait-and-see" attitude as they indicated reluctance to be quoted on the political potentialities.

While Democrats scoffed, such Republican regulars as Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York and Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware agreed with the Hoover arraignment of the New Deal.

McNary Is Offish

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Republican leader in his branch of Congress, held off with: "I have no comment to make on anything that gentleman might say."

Although senators who saw him recently were inclined to scout suggestions that the former President looks ahead to the 1936 convention, other sources in touch with him believe he holds an open mind on the question of another presidential nomination. His view, as outlined by friends, is that candidacies of any nature should be subordinated for the time to a reuniting of the party.

Hastings Is Agreed

Of the Hoover message, Senator Hastings said:

"I agree with him and still hold the belief the Republican Party is the only hope of the country." Senator Nye (R), North Dakota, suggested that John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, is a progressive who would make the best Republican presidential candidate in 1936. The party, Senator Nye said, must "divorce itself from big business."

Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, dismissed the Hoover views with "I just want to talk about live subjects." His fellow Democrat from Kentucky, Alben W. Barkley, said "He (Hoover) ought to know a sink when he sees one. He led us into one."

Refers to Statement

He was referring to the Hoover statement that "Before us is the sink into which one great nation after another in Europe is falling."

Mr. Snell, saying he "thoroughly agrees" with Mr. Hoover, added that the message did not go "far enough." After hitting the Administration's reciprocal tariff policy and recognition of Russia, Mr. Snell said:

"If the President had followed his original program and carried out the spirit of the Economy Act, I believe we would have been well out of the depression by now. Instead of saving and paying, the Administration has adopted a program of spending. There is only one answer to that policy and it's nearly here."

Herbert Hoover

NRA Chiefs Wait For Shoe Reports In 21-State Survey

Postponed Code Hearing at Boston Interpreted as 'Only a Delay'

Characterizing the Washington shoe code hearing postponement as being only a delay until code compliance officers can complete reports in 21 states and thus convince high officials of the need for reforms, John J. McDonough, New England NRA administrator, today cast the brightest ray of hope for Boston on an admittedly gloomy outlook.

He pointed out that the Washington announcement postponing indefinitely the hearings originally set for April 16 also mentioned the investigations being carried forward by code officers. Until these reports are filed, the whole picture will not be available to high officials, Mr. McDonough emphasized, and until those officials are made cognizant of the situation little hope exists for a hearing.

Equality of Wages Sought

In the meantime, organized labor, shoe manufacturers, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce emphatically asserted their intention to continue agitation for removal of the wage differentials now menacing, in their opinion, the shoe industry in larger New England cities.

James H. Walsh of the Boston Chamber of Commerce said that a survey by that body in 1928 found 35 shoe factories in Boston. They employed 6800 wage earners. January of this year found only nine factories with a total of only 1500 em-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Former President Writes Party Faces Greatest Test Since Lincoln

Finds Renovation Is Needed in Ranks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 23—A call to arms to the Republican Party was sounded by its titular head, former President Hoover, in a letter today to the California Republican Assembly in annual convention here.

The Republican Party, he declared, faces the duty of re-establishing American principles in government—its greatest responsibility since the days of Abraham Lincoln. This duty, he said, transcends the selfish interest of any group and to meet it there must be a rejuvenation of the party.

Mr. Hoover was unable to attend the convention himself because of an earlier arrangement requiring his presence at the University of California in Berkeley for the Charter Day exercises.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is being mentioned as a possible Republican presidential nominee in 1936, flew to the coast today from New York to address the meeting tonight.

Mr. Hoover's letter, addressed to Sherrill Halbert, President of the Assembly, reads as follows:

Text of Hoover Message

I am glad to comply with your request for a message to your forthcoming meeting.

The Republican Party today has the greatest responsibility that has come to it since the days of Abraham Lincoln. That responsibility is to raise the standard in defense of fundamental American principles. It must furnish the rallying point for all those who believe in these principles and are determined to defeat those who are responsible for their daily jeopardy.

1. The American people have directly before them the issue of maintaining and perfecting our system of orderly individual liberty under constitutionally conducted government, or of rejecting it in favor of the newly-created system of regimentation and bureaucratic domination in which men and women are not masters of government but are the pawns or dependents of a centralized and potentially self-perpetuating government.

Shall We Be Americans?

That is, shall we as a nation stand on the foundations of Americanism, gaining the great powers of progress inherent in it, correcting abuses which arise within it, widening the security and opportunities that can alone be builded upon it?

Before us, is the sink into which first one great nation after another abroad is falling. America must look today, as in the past, to the creative impulses of free men and women, born of the most enterprising and self-reliant stock in the world, for productive genius, for expansion of enterprise, for economic recovery, for restoration of normal jobs, for increased standards of living, for reform of abuse of governmental or economic powers, and for advance from outworn modes of thought.

The freedom of men to think, to act, to achieve, is now being hampered.

For Republicans to Battle

2. The American people have a right to determine for themselves this fundamental issue, and it is solely through the Republican Party that it can be presented for determination at the ballot box. To accomplish this the country is in need of a rejuvenated and vigorous Republican organization, that rebirth of the Republican Party transcends any personal interest or the selfish interest of any group. That organization will be the stronger if, like your own sessions, it springs from the people who believe in these principles.

3. It is well that the young men and women of the Republican Party should meet and give attention to this drift from national moorings.

Some of the concrete results of these policies are already apparent.

Obligations Repudiated

The most solemn government obligations have been repudiated.

The nation is faced with the greatest debt ever known to our country.

The currency has been rendered uncertain.

The Government has been centralized under an enormous bureaucracy in Washington which has dictated and limited the production of our industries, increasing the costs and prices of their products with inevitable decreased consumption.

Monopolistic practices have been organized on a gigantic scale.

Small businessmen have been disabled and crushed.

Class conflicts have been created and embittered.

The Government has gone into business in competition with its citizens.

Citizens have been coerced, threatened and penalized for offenses unknown to all concepts of liberty.

The courts are proclaiming repeated violations of the Constitution.

Because of food destruction and restraint on farm production, for-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Pupils in Seattle Munch Peanuts And Find Shakespeare Good Scout

SEATTLE, March 23 (AP)—Studying Shakespeare is fun to Seattle school children, who laugh at his plays and eat peanuts at the same time.

A remarkable educational experiment brings hundreds of high school boys and girls to the Repertory Playhouse, the civic theater, where they "absorb a painless kind of culture."

They leave school early, get tickets under cost, munch refreshments and applaud madly at the "good cracks" in Shakespeare's plays.

"Shakespeare was a good scout, and a lot smarter than any movie actor or director you ever heard of," said Albert Ottenheimer, playing the part of Bottom in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," as he explained the drama to a dozen children backstage.

"You listen to his plays, and you'll see why they have lasted hundreds of years, while modern productions are good if they last one year—just see for yourself."

While his auditors were asking questions and "getting the low-down" 250 more were out front, applauding the first act of the immortal comedy about Titania and Oberon, the rulers of fairyland, and the human lovers of the play.

They were dismissed from school early because they were "learning Shakespeare," but none of them would confess to doing more than coming for the "fun of it."

"Is the experiment successful in teaching literature?" asked teachers and actors. "Well, the boys and girls say Shakespeare is interesting, which is more than their mothers and fathers ever said. The old folks never understood that his characters were human."

Jury Pooling System Adopted

Penikese Island Prison Urged

Mansfield Wields Tax Broom

(Continued from Page 1)

will play safe, institute a suit of their own. The date for court action is not yet decided.

Dog Track Hint — New Public Hearings Intimated

From the closeted dog racing hearings, a hint leaked out today that the commission is considering a technicality to re-open the dog track licenses. Presumably public hearings would be held, in that event, before reassigning them.

George C. Funk, spokesman for the Cambridge promoters, admitted that the "March 15th ruling" had been seriously discussed. The commission had stipulated that actual construction on the race tracks was to have begun by March 15. Since municipalities managed to prevent this, all five track licenses are held liable to revocation.

Other promoters emerged from the committee chambers without a word. The committee itself made no comment.

Not before Tuesday will action on the licenses be taken.

Ban on Favors — Curley Irked by Fake Impersonators

Wags and alleged racketeers impersonating Governor Curley's secretaries drew public fire from Mr. Curley, after several blatant annoyances.

A manufacturer of uniforms complained that some one rented a colonel's dress uniform in the name of Secretary Richard D. Grant, and had not returned it. Two other such incidents had been reported to the Governor on Thursday. On other occasions, persons had asked favors in the Governor's name.

Mr. Curley took the occasion to lay down a creed for State House politics:

"There is no favor that either my secretaries or myself desire from any concern or individual in the Commonwealth. There is no favor that anyone can grant in order to secure the fullest measure of justice.

"Every citizen is entitled to equal consideration without influence, political or otherwise."

Shortly thereafter, Representative Philip G. Bowker insisted that Secretary Grant had tried to intimidate him over the telephone, threatening reprisals over a radio broadcast if he pressed a House order to publish the committee hearings on the Boston Finance Commission. "I know Grant's voice," Bowker said, despite denials from the Governor's office that the secretary had made the call.

Wool Compact — Mills Can Eliminate Middle Men

The "bulls" on Boston's wool market perked up today, as news of a new federal wool marketing agreement was savored and found good for prices.

From Gov. W. I. Myers of the Federal Farm Credit Administration had come word that wool marketing between the Administration and leading wool houses would flex more easily in the future. Growers, not permitted formerly to sell direct to the ultimate purchaser, now may do so.

Ordinarily, said Governor Myers, orderly marketing demands middle men—or consignment to wool houses. But where a mill wishes to eliminate the middle man, and go direct to the shearing house, it should be permitted to do so.

Better prices for the grower are in prospect, Boston's wool men decided. With middle men eliminated, in certain cases, spinners can offer the sheep men more.

Lord Mayor—Comes From Dublin to See America

Resplendent in his $50,000 gold neck chain, Alfred Byrne, Lord Mayor of Dublin, paid his respects to Mayor Mansfield at City Hall today. Welfare, housing and the steamship business featured their brief discussion.

The Lord Mayor brought news of a municipal housing project in Dublin, where the city now acts as landlord for some 2000 families. He said the project is working out very satisfactorily. Later, with true New England formalism, Mayor Mansfield returned the call.

Quick Verdict — Record Set in Case of Murder

Miller Frank Clark was found guilty of murder in the first degree in record time, by a Suffolk jury yesterday. The jury returned verdict in 15 minutes.

Counsel for the defense protested, saying that the jury had not taken adequate time to consider the evidence. His exception was said to set a precedent for murder trials in Massachusetts.

Forest Fires — Cape Cod Acres Burned Over

Many hundreds of acres of forest and brush land on Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard were burned over yesterday, before the fires could be brought under control. Trained by past disasters to strain every effort to check such fires in their early stages, Cape firemen had the various blazes under control by dusk.

Briefs

Sending the Boston police out on "wild goose chases" through fake telephone tips or otherwise will involve the perpetrators in a year's sentence or a fine of $500, it was ruled yesterday by the legal department of the force.

Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., has adopted a new plan of faculty appointments, promotions and tenure of office based on merit instead of the former system of seniority preference, Dr. Tyler Dennett, president of the college, announced yesterday, according to the Associated Press.

That an old-age pension acceptable to all groups would be drafted by the Connecticut Legislature was confidently expressed yesterday by John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor at Hartford, according to the Associated Press.

A still camouflaged by a greenhouse development was seized in Lexington, Mass., yesterday, by raiders from the alcohol tax unit of the Treasury Department.

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Maine Town Earns Neat Profit From Its Utility Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, March 23—What can be done with a municipally owned public utility, if properly conducted, is shown by the 1935 report of the Electric Light & Water Company, bonds of which are largely held by citizens of the town.

The total revenue for the year was $31,684, with an added balance from last year, making a total of $34,207. Expenditures totaled $22,376, leaving a balance of $11,830.

The water department receipts were $14,241, and the total cash and receipts, $25,717 from both utilities.

The statement shows current assets of $17,239, with liabilities of $1.07, giving a net credit balance of $17,238.

The liabilities of a little over $1 are thought to be the smallest of any public utility company in the United States, and the company can put its hand on immediate cash reserves of more than $17,000.

Southern Colorado Power

Net earnings of Southern Colorado Power Company totaled $805,334 for the year ended Jan. 31, as compared with the year previous of $751,831.

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The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Stearney Orchestra....	NBC program......	Southern Cali-	Male quartet......
5:15	Violin soloist.........	Jazz piano lesson..	fornia band......	Local dance music.
5:30	Buccaneers Quartet...	"Our American	London news......	Getting the News
5:45	Children's Corner.....	Schools": talk....	Fascinating Facts.	Melody Mart......
6:00	Jewish Hour: Rabbi	"Evening Tattler";	News Service......	Woodworth Orch...
6:15	Lewis Mann, talk...	sketches; music...	Dramatic sketch..	Jack Fisher and
6:30	News; features.......	Records; news.....	CBS vocalist......	his orchestra.....
6:45	Irish Minstrels........	Sports Review....	Melody Limited....	Speakers; music..
7:00	World in Review....	Sports of Week...	"A Full House,"	News Service......
7:15	Hawaiian music.....	Studio speaker....	network sketch...	Renard Orchestra.
7:30	Nature League talk..	"Pick and Pat,"	Arden Orchestra;	Street Singer......
7:45	Red Nichols, solos....	comedy; orchestra	vocal soloists.....	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Phil Cook's Show	Sketches and mu-	Roxy and His	String ensemble...
8:15	Shop: novelties......	sic, with Sigmund	Gang: soloists;	Soldiers Unmasked
8:30	Art Jarrett and his	Romberg & Wil-	chorus; con. orch.	Jubilee Singers...
8:45	orchestra; soloist....	liam Lyon Phelps	Romance Caravan.	"St. Louis Blues"..
9:00	Radio City Party:	Rose Bampton;	Lily Pons, soprano;	Nichols Orchestra.
9:15	Ray Noble; soloists..	vocal duo; orch..	chorus; orchestra	News Service.....
9:30	National Barn Dance	"Gibson Family,"	Williams Orchestra	Himber Orch.; Joey
9:45	program from Chi-	musical comedy,	3rd period, Bruins-	Nash; readings...
10:00	cago: soloists and	written for radio;	Toronto game....	Minneapolis Orch.;
10:15	specialties...........	soloists; orchestra	String quartet....	Anne Campbell....
10:30	Guy Lombardo & his	Forecasts; "Let's	Le Paradis Band..	Feature; Paige's
10:45	Royal Canadians....	Dance": 3-hour	Musical Rhymester	Orch.; soloists....
11:00	Reports; feature......	dance program;	News Service.....	Glen Gray's Casa
11:15	NBC dance music....	Murray Cugat,	Nichols Orchestra.	Loma Orchestra..
11:30	Bernie Cummins and	Goodman, and	Claude Hopkins &	Perley Stevens &
11:45	his orchestra..........	their orchestras..	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	Chamber concert....	Marimba Band....	Book talk........	Morning service of
11:00	News; violinist......	Morning service	Morning service of	Tremont Temple
11:15	College glee club.....	from Old South	Temple Israel;	Baptist Church;
11:30	Samovar Serenade....	Church in Boston:	sermon; choir	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Reports; features.....	sermon; choir and	ensemble and or-	soloist; organ...
12:00	Opportunity Matinee:	organ..........	ganist.........	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra...	Speaker; orchestra	Garden talk	program ....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	Drama; music	Jewish dramatic
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	Speaker; orch....	program ....
1:00	vocal soloists and	A Capella Choir..	Religious period,	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus.......	Road to Romany..	with speakers,	from network....
1:30	Dr. Daniel A. Poling;	Surprise Party:	ensemble	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	male quartet........	soloists; orchestra	soloists and vocal	soloists; orchestra
2:00	Anthony Frome......	"Esther & Naomi,"	"Lazy Dan, the	Melodies of Italy;
2:15	Becker dog story....	drama; music....	Minstrel Man"....	soloists; orchestra
2:30	"Secrets," dramatic	Mario Chamlee;	Hammerstein Mu-	FERA Symphony
2:45	sketch with Irene	talk; orchestra....	sic Hall of Air...	Orchestra concert
3:00	Dunne and other	"Sally of the Talk-	FERA Orchestra..	New York Philhar-
3:15	players; orchestra....	ies," dramatic sk.	People's Orch....	monic-Symphony
3:30	National Vespers: Dr.	Don Mario, tenor;	Veterans' Band;	Orchestra, Wer-
3:45	Harry E. Fosdick.....	music; speaker....	vocal soloist......	ner Janssen, con-
4:00	Coburn Orchestra; so-	Kan. City Orch.;	Special network	ductor; Law-
4:15	loist; chorus........	De Wolf Hopper.	religious hour	rence Gilman,
4:30	Morton Downey; Guy	Reser Orchestra....	from Detroit;	program com-
4:45	Bates Post; orchestra	Dream Drama....	talk; music....	mentator ....
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Serenade solo-	Soloist; organ....	"Open House": so-
5:15	Civil War drama....	ists; orchestra....	"Prof's Notebook"	loists; orchestra.
5:30	LaPrade Travelogue..	"The House by the	ERA Civic Orch-	Sanderson and
5:45	Terhune dog story....	Side of the Road"	estra concert.....	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Reports; features.....	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers.....	from New York...	Voice of Cornet..	night: orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel": net-	Popular vocalists.	"Smilin' Ed"	Boy from Ireland.
6:45	work dramatic sketch	"Salute" program.	Belfry Jubilee	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	Manhattan Merry-	Alex. Woollcott;	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch...	Go-Round; music.	Armbruster Orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; rec-	Charles Winninger;	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra....	ord program......	soloists; orch....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Symphony Orchestra,	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor; Ru-	male quartet;
8:15	Arturo Toscanini,	orchestra, with	binoff Orchestra..	choir; organ......
8:30	conductor; Elisabeth	Del Castillo and	Voorhees Orch.;	"Search for Stars"
8:45	Rethberg	vocal sextet......	vocal soloists....	amateur show...
9:00	Countess Olga Al-	Rakov's Music and	Symphony Orch.,	ERA Opera Orch-
9:15	bani; Previn Orch...	popular soloists..	Victor Kolar, con-	estra, Raffaelo
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	Musical Revue: so-	ductor; classical	Martino, condctr.
9:45	Adventures of Sher-	loists; orchestra.	piano team......	News Service ....
10:00	lock Holmes, sketch.	Jane Froman;	Old-Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Shirley Howard, songs	choir; Black's Or.	Amateur Night,	his orchestra....
10:30	An American Fireside:	Ranny Weeks's Or-	from Opera	Talk, W. A. Brady
10:45	Henry Seidel Canby.	chestra; soloists..	House, Boston...	CBS piano team..

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: history program.
3:00 WBZ, Radio Guild drama: Galsworthy's "The Silver Box."
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia": musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Richard Himber and his orchestra; Joey Nash, tenor soloist.
8:30 WEEI, Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Carefree Carnival: popular variety program from San Francisco.
9:00 WNAC, Lucrezia Bori, soprano; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:30 WEEI, "Music at the Haydn's": soloists; players; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Gene Arnold: Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra.

NRA Chiefs Wait For Shoe Reports

(Continued from Page 1)

ployees, he said, and two of these factories were contemplating moving.

Under the code, Mr. Walsh explained, a minimum wage is established for unskilled workers only, and this minimum varies according to the size of the community in which the factory is located. In other words, a factory in a small town has a lower minimum than is permissible to a similar factory in a big town. That is why, Mr. Walsh said, shoe factories are moving from Boston to smaller adjacent towns. "And it is unfair," he added.

Wages Less in Small Towns

Other advantages for the smaller towns lie in escape from the unions that are more powerful in the larger centers, Mr. Walsh pointed out. This permits small-town factories to pay lower wages to their skilled and semiskilled workers than unions will permit in Boston.

Boston, through its representatives in Washington, seeks establishment of a national minimum wage for unskilled labor in all parts of the country, regardless of location or size of community. Boston also seeks establishment of national minimums for the various classes of shoe factory labor. This would place Boston and other large New England cities on a competitive par with the rest of the nation and allow this section to maintain its long established premiere position in the business.

Speaking for labor, John J. Mara, president of the National Boot and Shoe Workers Union, declared today that he has written the President, demanding the holding of the hearings. He charged that the shoe manufacturers dominate the code authority, and that labor lacks representation on the code board.

Tax on Auto Owners Found High in Maine

PORTLAND, Maine, March 23—Automobile ownership in Maine is more costly than in the average state, and is the second most costly among the New England States, according to figures issued by the Petroleum Institute of America.

In Maine the total tax on a vehicle amounted to $65.33 as compared with the average for the country, $62.66. Kentucky car owners pay the heaviest taxes, $89.21, and Missouri owners the lowest, $50.77, according to the figures.

The tax in Connecticut is $59.20; Massachusetts, $51.12; New Hampshire, $64; Rhode Island, $53.86; and Vermont, $68.95.

Textile Unions Ask Import Curb and Lift Of Southern Wages

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 23 (AP)—Unionized labor in the textile industry favors a curb on foreign imports and discontinuance of the wage differential between North and South, Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, declared in a letter to Gov. H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, made public here today.

Mr. Riviere declared that import restrictions should be imposed "not alone to protect the manufacturers of cotton textile goods, but also to protect the wage earners in that industry," and that southern wage scales should be raised to the northern level.

To this he added: "There must be a substantial increase in wages in the textile industry if that industry is going to do its share of restoring prosperity in this country."

Mr. Riviere charged that 103,000 textile workers had been thrown out of employment by the introduction of the so-called stretchout system, and he urged adoption of a double shift of 30 hours each per week, "with absolutely no exemption given on productive machinery."

State Agreement Advised For Merrimac River Work

CONCORD, N. H., March 23 (AP)—Gov. H. Styles Bridges in a letter to Congressman William N. Rogers yesterday reasserted his belief that the Rogers bill proposing establishment of a Merrimac Valley Authority for the river area development implies too much power on the part of the Federal Government.

Governor Bridges expressed the view that the proper way to proceed would be through an agreement between the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The Governor said he did not believe the Federal Government would insist upon complete control as a requisite for aid in the project.

Maple Sugar Crop Said to Be Promising

CONCORD, N. H., March 23 (AP)—State Farm Bureau and Department of Agriculture officials today reported an "open season" on maple sugar, and voiced the prediction that, if weather conditions continue favorable, the crop will be much better than last year.

L. A. Carlisle, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, said that the mild winter of this year aided production, and that clear, cool days are stimulating the run of sap. Lack of "carry-over" crops has tended to increase prices in New Hampshire, he reported.

Crime Prevention Begins With Youth, Bureau Head Says

Commissioners Advised to Direct Connecticut Juvenile Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 23—Efforts to block reorganization of this State's juvenile court system because of the entailed annual expense of $150,000 were branded today as "false economy."

To support this contention, the Bureau of Child Welfare and civic sponsors of juvenile crime prevention declared that Connecticut annually spends $3,000,000 to punish criminals, but pays only $3000 a year to check the development of crime at its source—youth delinquency.

Small Towns Inactive

Despite the serious growth of youth delinquency in Connecticut, according to these crime-combating agencies, only $78,000 is spent on juvenile courts throughout the State, most of these funds coming from the three largest cities of Connecticut. The majority of the towns, it was said, do not spend one cent to help delinquent youths to become useful citizens.

"Would it not be wiser," the Bureau of Child Welfare asked, "to spend something more for prevention instead of spending everything for punishment?"

Legislation

On these arguments hinges a legislative skirmish that promises to attain major proportions when the Judiciary Committee of the Legislature reports favorably on the juvenile court legislation, as it is momentarily expected to do.

The measures would separate youthful delinquents from contact with adult criminals in court, build up the probation system in small towns that now do nothing to keep youth from developing a crime complex and replace the juvenile courts as now constituted by five juvenile commissioners, each serving one of the five congressional districts with powers of complete supervision over youth problems in his territory.

Appropriations

The principles involved have the hearty indorsement of political groups and the Governor, according to Richard K. Goodwin, deputy of the Bureau of Child Welfare. But the Appropriations Committee is prepared to train the smoking guns of economy upon the juvenile court measures, with an aim that has made the committee famous in recent legislative battles.

Connecticut now has a system of juvenile courts, according to Mr. Goodwin; but the system is interlocked with police courts by an interchange of officials, more trained in handling hardened criminals than in dealing with youthful delinquents.

Delinquency Problem

This system covers 64 towns where city, police, town and borough courts function as juvenile courts. In addition, the system covers 105 towns, including one tighth of the State's population, where justices of the peace officiate in juvenile courts. In one year, only 24 cases of delinquency were reported from the 105 towns, according to Kenneth L. Messenger, chief juvenile court probation officer.

The reports have disclosed that the probation service, basis of individual treatment for delinquent youth, is wholly lacking in 105 out of the 169 towns in Connecticut.

In the 64 towns covered by the court system, only five were found to have full-time probation officers, two had full-time officials doing both adult and juvenile service, and 54 towns had part-time officers handling both adult and juvenile crime investigations.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Forecast for the Week Beginning Monday. North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain Tuesday or Wednesday and again about Saturday. Otherwise generally fair. Colder Sunday night, warmer Tuesday and Tuesday night, colder Wednesday night and Thursday and warmer by Saturday.

Boston and Vicinity: Showers and warmer tonight, lowest temperature in the middle 40's; Sunday becoming fair and colder; moderate to fresh southwesterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

Maine: Light rain tonight, clearing Sunday morning; warmer tonight; colder Sunday afternoon and night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Light rain and warmer tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers and warmer tonight; Sunday generally fair and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southeast winds, becoming fresh to strong and shifting to northwesterly tonight or Sunday morning, and overcast weather, with occasional light rain tonight, clearing Sunday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	39	53	Minneapolis .	38	60
Bermuda	62	70	New Orleans.	66	84
Chicago	60	68	New York ..	46	64
Denver	42	60	Norfolk, Va..	52	58
Helena, Mont.	28	38	Philadelphia.	48	68
Jacksonville..	68	90	St. Louis ...	68	80
Kansas City..	58	82	San Francisco	46	52
Los Angeles..	44	60	Washington..	52	66
Miami, Fla...	74	78			

A—8 a. m., eastern standard time, March 23.
B—Maximum March 22.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 1:13 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet
Sunday, 1:35 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet

Light all vehicles at 6:28 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Partly cloudy; maximum temperature 29 degrees above zero; minimum 6 above.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"ODE TO LIBERTY" (Plymouth). With Ina Claire and Walter Slezak in comedy adapted by Sidney Howard from Michel Duran's "Liberté Provisoire." A lady gives refuge to a fugitive—and discusses communism and capitalism with him. 8:30.

Movies

EXETER—Louisa May Alcott's "Little Men," 3:30, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Fugitive Road."

FINE ARTS—"Little Friend," with Matheson Lang and Nova Pilbeam, 2:30, 5:30, 8:40, 7:50, 10. Also: "Old Faithful Speaks"; "Reaction in Plants and Animals"; "Infant Behavior."

ORPHEUM—Maurice Chevalier in "Folies Bergere," 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Stage: "Broadway Jamboree" revue.

KEITH'S—"Roberta," with two new numbers by Jerome Kern and various new dances by Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MAJESTIC—"Three Songs About Lenin," 11:10 a. m., 12:36, 2:42, 4:38, 6:14, 8, 9:46.

METROPOLITAN—"Mississippi," Showboat days with W. C. Fields and Bing Crosby, 11 a. m., 1:31, 3:42, 6:30, 8:36, 10:45. Stage: Sylvia Froos and Frank Gaby; Elida Ballet. Overture: "Scheherazade."

MODERN—"The Ghost Walks," Mystery and comedy, 9:10, 11:35 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 8:30. Also "Living on Velvet."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Baboona," Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson take to the African air. Fenway, 2:46, 5:43, 8:42. Paramount, 10:51 a. m., 1:50, 5:07, 8:15.

BOSTON—"It Happened in New York." Also "Ruggles of Red Gap." 10:38 a. m., 1:31, 4:42, 7:35, 10:18. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton and Her Melodears.

STATE—"West Point of the Air," with Wallace Beery, Maureen O'Sullivan and Robert Young. Filmed at Randolph Field training school for Army pilots in Texas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Times Square Lady."

UPTOWN—"Devil Dogs of the Air," 1:10, 4:09, 7:08, 10:07. Also "Murder on a Honeymoon."

TREMONT—Shirley Temple in "Stand Up and Cheer," and Ginger Rogers in "Chance at Heaven," 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—"The Captain Hates the Sea," 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. Also "Evelyn Prentice."

UNIVERSITY—"Sequoia," 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. Also "Woman in Red."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Ghost Towers," half an hour of adventure; "Mexican Idyl": color musical comedy "Spectacle Maker"; "A Trip Through a Hollywood Studio"; other shorts, sport and news reels, 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Symphony Hall, 8:15.

CLARE LITTLE CEO—Piano recital in costume, with Ethel N. Check, soprano, George W. Brown Hall, New England Conservatory, 8.

Other Events

DR. FRANCIS TOWNSEND—Speaks at Townsend Plan meeting in Tremont Temple. Public invited. 7:30.

ICE SKATING CARNIVAL — With European champions featured. Arena, 8:15.

HOCKEY—Boston Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs in first playoff game. Boston Garden. 8:30.

CORNELL CLUB—Annual banquet. Livingston Farrand, president of Cornell University, speaks. University Club, 6:30.

Sunday

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM — George Millirood, violin; Elva Boyden, contralto; Marion Pulsifer and Howard Slayman, accompanists. 2.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Elisabeth Joanne Shulz, pianist, 3:30.

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra, Will Dodge, conductor, 2:30.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—"The Seven Last Words of Christ," Universalist Church, West Somerville. 7:30.

ERA CHORUS AND SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Joint concert, St. Theresa Hall, 2078 Centre Street, West Roxbury, 7:45.

ALL WAGNER ORGAN RECITAL—By William E. Zeuch, First Church in Boston, Berkeley and Marlborough Sts. Public invited. 4:30.

Other Events

FORD HALL FORUM—Sherwood Eddy brings impressions of his recent eight months' stay in Europe and the Orient in lecture: "Japan and Communism Battling for China." 7:30.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota speaks on "The Munitions Investigation." 3:15.

COSMOPOLITAN STUDENT CLUB — Matthew Bullock speaks on "The Racial Question in America." Cornet and accordion solos. 20th Century Club, 3 Joy St. 5.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Laura Huxtable Porter. "Recital of Poetry, Drama and Pianoforte Music." 8.

CITY CLUB—"Ann of Green Gables." Film shown at 3 and 4:30.

Monday

SPRING FLOWER SHOW—Mechanics Hall, 2:30.

PRINTING HOUSE CRAFTSMEN — Talking picture: "The Intertype Machine," and talk by Howard N. King of the Maple Press, York, Pennsylvania, on "Creation." Hotel Kenmore, 6:15.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—"The Wonders of the Alps and the Art of Mountain Climbing," by Mrs. Twining Lynes. Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Prof. Sheldon Glueck of Harvard lectures on "The Shackles of Justice." 5.

Housing Administration Eases Credit Method

Application for appraisals, approval of credit, and determination of mortgage elegibility for insurance may now be made to any office of the Federal Housing Administration. This widening of the service is made, according to John F. Malley, State Director of the FHA, in order to stimulate activity and to assist borrowers to contact willing lenders more readily.

Pledges given by home owners in 54 Massachusetts cities and towns reached a week's peak of $1,785,257 today, Mr. Malley announced. This exceeds last week's figure by $790,344 and brings the total of pledges to date to $9,822,495. A boom in building activity is clearly indicated, Mr. Malley said.

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Up and Down Beacon Hill

Gov. James M. Curley's promise to bankers that in return for their voluntary action in reducing mortgage rates from 6 to 5½ per cent no legislation adversely affecting the banks would pass, has placed even Curley Democrats in the Senate in a peculiar position.

Seven Senators have fought for mortgage interest of 5 per cent or lower and for a mortgage moratorium, and have promised their constituents real action. But to favor such measures now would be to brook the disfavor of the Chief Executive, an action which has its political disadvantages.

The seriousness of the problem was revealed on Wednesday, when the vote on 23 banking measures, some of which provided for a mortgage moratorium and lower mortgage rates, was delayed until Monday, for the express purpose of giving the Democratic members an opportunity to hold a caucus.

There is little doubt that, despite the Governor, several Democrats were ready to fight for some of the measures. The Curley loyalists feared such a Democratic bolt might mean success for the measures. So they engineered a delay to provide an opportunity to muzzle these Democrats who would place the Governor in the position of having to veto the measures for which there is considerable public demand.

It is expected as a result of the caucus that the Democrats will be entirely silent when the adverse committee reports on the bills come up for a vote on Monday, unless Senators Edward C. Carroll, William S. Conroy remain unrestrained. Both these Senators are members of the banks and banking committee and both dissented from the committee reports on a majority of the measures.

But if the measures are defeated, it does not appear that it would be a complete Curley victory, although in the heat of discussion some onlookers might deem it as such. Few, if any, of the Democrats in the Senate, will now run the risk of Curley election reprisals or patronage disfavor.

Evidently the success or failure of the oath of allegiance legislation now pending before the legislative committee on education, will depend upon a hearing on April 2, at which college professors from practically every Massachusetts college will testify. The hearing is being held only to accommodate these professors who did not appear at the two other hearings held.

The committee, it is understood, stands five to three in favor of a measure filed by Representative Thomas Dorgan, which is considered only a partial muzzle on the free speech of teachers in all schools. The rest of the committee, seven members, are reserving their rights. Undoubtedly many of these may be swayed by what the professors say.

The committee as a whole, according to one member, is entirely against the American Legion bill, which would force teachers to swear or affirm allegiance to the State and Federal Constitution, and to promise to uphold law and order through teaching and example. This bill would provide an opportunity for superintendents to become "Hitlers" with the power to discharge teachers for one inadvertent act.

The April 2 hearing, Senator Charles A. P. McAree said, will be on the revised bill which the committee at present favors. The measure differs only slightly from the Dorgan measure, the change being an amendment to protect the members of a religion which prohibits swearing or affirming allegiance to any person or thing. The Dorgan measure contains the oath of allegiance provided in the New York law now in operation.

Senator McAree believes the oath, as it stands, will not curb free speech. The right of criticism, he said, is guaranteed in the Constitution, so such an oath of allegiance to uphold the State and Federal Constitutions could not be construed as preventing criticism of the documents. The only thing it will curb, he added, is teaching of violent overthrow of the Government.

Edgar M. Mills

Bridges Declares Intent To Approve Betting Bill

CONCORD, N. H., March 23 (AP)—Continuation of pari-mutuel betting for the next four years was assured yesterday in New Hampshire, when Governor H. Styles Bridges announced he would sign the betting bill.

The Governor said he has completed a careful study of the measure passed by the Legislature and that it meets with his approval.

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Soviet Russia Quits Manchuria With Manchoukuo's First Check For Chinese Eastern Railway

Japan Gets Undivided Influence in Country Which Began 30 Years Ago With Its Victory Over Tsar's Troops at Battle of Mukden

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 23—The last vestige of Russian influence in Manchoukuo disappeared this morning when the Japanese Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, the Russian Ambassador, Constantin Yourenev, and the Manchoukuan Minister to Tokyo, Gen. W. S. T. Tinge, signed documents transferring the Chinese Eastern Railway to Manchoukuo. In exchange, General Tinge handed Mr. Yourenev a check for 23,300,000 yen ($6,600,000) as first installment on the purchase price for the railroad.

This completed the process of establishing the undivided Japanese influence in Manchuria which began 30 years ago when the Japanese army won the decisive battle of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese war.

Auspicious

Mr. Hirota, Mr. Yourenev, and General Tinge exchanged statements emphasizing the auspicious significance of the agreement from the standpoint of world peace, and General Tinge expressed appreciation of Japanese financial aid which made the transfer possible.

The terms of agreement published simultaneously with the signature provide the remainder of cash payments are to be made in six installments over three years, while the Soviet Union takes Japanese and Manchoukuan goods to the value of 93,300,000 yen over three years in settlement of the remainder of the price.

The agreement provides means of compensation in the event of excessive appreciation or depreciation of the yen and establishes the procedure of arbitration if differences arise regarding fair prices for goods.

Management Passes

The South Manchurian railroad undertook management of the C. E. R. simultaneously with signature of the agreement, which was celebrated officially at Hsinking. The economic significance of the transfer is considerable as the latter places all Manchoukuan railroads under a single control and will doubtless divert much freight from Vladivostok to Dairen and Korean ports.

The political significance of the event is still greater since it marks the end of the Russian foothold in Manchuria, which lasted almost 40 years, which Japan always considered a potential menace. The transfer is considered a notable personal victory for Foreign Minister Hirota who worked strenuously for a settlement based on agreement, not violence.

Clouds Blow Away

With this completion of final formalities in connection with the transfer of Russia's interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, the skies may be said to have perceptibly lightened in one heavily clouded part of the international horizon: the long frontier between Soviet Siberia and Manchoukuo. It not infrequently happens that international conflicts which pessimistic observers characterize as "inevitable" simply do not take place. A few months ago the Saar problem loomed up as an ominous and threatening factor in European relations. Today it is settled; tomorrow it will be forgotten.

It would be premature to say that Soviet-Japanese tension has disappeared. Large armed forces are still in uncomfortably close proximity along the frontier. Soviet and Japanese newspapers and speeches occasionally lay stress on the alleged menace on the other side of the border. But it does seem that Soviet-Japanese relations at the present time are less strained than at any time since the forward march of the Japanese troops in Manchuria in the autumn of 1931.

Difficult Period

From the moment when the Japanese military leaders assumed effective control of Manchoukuo, the system under which Soviet representatives shared control of one of the main railroad arteries of the country became anomalous, difficult, if not absolutely unworkable. There were repeated instances of friction between the Soviet railroad officials and the Japanese and Manchoukuo authorities, arrests of Soviet citizens on charges of Communist propaganda, protests by the Soviet Consul in Harbin.

The Soviet Government carried out a sort of leisurely rear-guard diplomatic action before it relinquished the foothold in Manchuria which it had inherited from the Tsarist regime. Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff suggested the sale of the Soviet interest in the railroad in the spring of 1933. Almost two years elapsed before the very protracted negotiations concerning the price and other conditions of transfer have been brought to a stage where an early completion is confidently anticipated. The sales price, after hard bargaining and repeated threats of breaking off the negotiations, was finally set at 140,000,000 yen (about $40,000,000 at present rates of exchange) of which two thirds will be paid in kind, through exports of Japanese goods to Russia.

Gestures

Recent minor gestures of amity which have accompanied the final stage of the transfer have been the visit to Moscow of a well-known Japanese moving-picture actor and the proposal of a well-known Tokyo club to hold a "good will dinner," with the Soviet Ambassador as guest of honor. The transfer of the railroad is certainly calculated to remove a main cause of Soviet-Japanese mutual irritation. It will be followed by the consideration of a number of other problems which are outstanding between the two countries.

Other Problems

First of all, a joint boundary commission will be created to fix the frontier between Manchoukuo and Siberia, which is vague and disputable in spots. It is expected that this commission will be able to settle on the spot, with a minimum of excitement, minor frontier incidents. The Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Tamekichi Ota, is now in Tokyo; as soon as he returns to Moscow, within the next few weeks, it is expected that discussions will begin with a view to revising the existing fisheries agreement between the two countries and placing it on a more solid and permanent basis. The right to share in the rich fish catch off the eastern coast of Siberia is most important to Japan, because of the large part which fish plays in the national diet. Another pending economic problem is the Japanese desire to extend for five years the period during which Japanese firms, which hold oil concessions in the northern part of Sakhalin Island, may prospect for new oil deposits.

To Cut Frontier Forces?

The most difficult problems which must be solved before Soviet-Japanese relations return to a normal basis relate to mutual security, a thorny question in many parts of the world. With the transfer of the Chinese Eastern Railway settled, the Japanese press, with significant unanimity, is demanding a reduction in the large Soviet military establishment in Eastern Siberia. A Japanese estimate places Soviet forces in this region at more than 200,000, including more than 10 infantry divisions, two cavalry divisions, several hundred airplanes and an abundance of tanks and armored cars. The Soviet viewpoint is that Siberia's frontiers were threatened by the occupation of Manchuria and that Soviet Government proposed a pact of non-aggression to Japan; but the Japanese Government has been inclined to place such a pact last in the list of things to be discussed. Recently Mr. Litvinoff suggested mutual cuts in armed forces along the Soviet-Manchoukuan frontier. Japan seemed receptive.

Demilitarized Zone

The establishment of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the frontier does not satisfy the Japanese conception of security, because the main Soviet threat to Japanese security, as conceived in Tokyo, is not from land, but from the air. Whether it will be possible ultimately to find a formula which will soothe the anxieties of both countries and pave the way to the signature of a nonaggression pact is an interesting question, the answer to which may be supplied within the next few months.

It is noteworthy that the present trend toward relaxing tension with Russia coincides in point of time with the effort to establish a direct understanding with China, on terms, of course, which are satisfactory to Japan. Foreign Minister Hirota is apparently pursuing the objective of stabilizing and improving Japan's relations on the neighboring mainland of Asia. If he is successful in his attempts, Japan's hands will be strengthened to some extent in facing the still unbroken deadlock in the question of naval limitation.

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Chinese Eastern Line Has Chequered Career

1896 Russia obtains right to construct and operate railway across North Manchuria.

1898 Russia obtains right for branch line, Harbin to Port Arthur.

1901 Main line, Manchouli to Vladivostok, completed.

1903 Branch line completed.

1905 Treaty of Portsmouth gives to Japan Russia's railway south of Changchun (now Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo).

1917 Russia's Manchurian railways under Allied control.

1922 Railways restored to Russia.

1924 Mukden Agreement, giving China half control of Chinese Eastern Railway, and full possession after 60 years.

1931-2 Japanese troops seize C. E. R. for Manchoukuo.

1933 Negotiations begin at Tokyo for sale by Russia of its half-interest in the C. E. R. to Manchoukuo.

March 21, 1935 Manchoukuo-Soviet Russia agreements signed, providing for transfer of C. E. R. to Manchoukuo for 140,000,000 yen, under Japanese guarantee of payment.

Skilled Trades Show Full Employment List As Birmingham Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Employment in skilled trades in Birmingham is now very nearly 100 per cent.

This fact was disclosed here recently by the Lord Mayor of Birmingham when presenting apprentices in engineering and allied trades with certificates granted on completion of a course of technical education.

"An inquiry a short while ago showed that unemployment in the skilled trades in Birmingham is almost negligible," the Lord Mayor declared. "It lies mostly among those who have not learned a particular skilled trade."

The Lord Mayor added that this showed those who had served an apprenticeship and acquired skill were not a surplus on the labor market. As it was admitted that the position of skilled men was better than that of unskilled, he concluded, it was in the interest of the city to further apprenticeship.

Bay State Approves Bill to Protect Labor

Massachusetts labor scored a victory in the Senate yesterday, when the upper branch of the Legislature passed to be engrossed a bill making more strict the law prohibiting employers from hiring persons to take the place of strikers, without telling the new workers why they are being engaged.

Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, declared stronger regulation necessary to protect workers who are hired during strike and lockouts to fill in for strikers.

Many of these workers, he said, would not accept the job if employers told them why they were being hired. When they arrive in the city where a strike or lockout is going on they immediately become involved in a bitter labor controversy not of their own making, he added. The new regulation, Mr. Watt said, will further protect these workers from unscrupulous employers. The bill already has been passed by the House.

Powers Hold Pre-Berlin Conference

Left and Right: Underwood
Center: Wide World

Important to Cause of Peace

Capt. Anthony Eden (Left) Is Britain's Lord Privy Seal, Going First to Paris and Thence to Berlin and Moscow, to Talk Security; Prof. Fulvio Suvich, Italy's Under Secretary of State (Center); Pierre Laval, French Foreign Minister

Paris Meeting Shows France Conciliatory

(Continued from Page 1)

April, immediately after the return of Captain Eden from Moscow, where he goes following his trip to Berlin with the British Foreign Secretary.

Simon Talks Eagerly Awaited in Germany To Clear Situation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 23—The first step toward a new European situation in which Germany becomes either an equal member in the European concert or completely isolated is seen here in the British statesmen's coming visit to Berlin, which is eagerly awaited in official circles.

No sensation is expected from the visit but official circles hold the program of the London communique cannot be given proper chance to develop except on a real basis, namely of practical German equality.

Germany, the same circles emphasize, desires international understanding but this depends on other powers' appreciating Germany's position not only as regards western Europe but also as to the threatened Franco-Russian military understanding. Once this is realized then unprejudiced people must grant Germany practical equality since everyone knows that a security agreement however all-inclusive it may be is impossible without material security for individual states concerned.

The promised equality for Germany must become equality in negotiations and Germany must know clearly its position in international treaties including those already concluded. In other words, Germany, it is suggested, desires absolute frankness on both sides so as to make the conversations successful.

Dealing with the French appeal to the League of Nations Council regarding German re-arming, Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Propaganda Minister, at Hanover last night, asked whether France was also prepared to appear before the bar of the League of Nations to answer regarding its own "disarmament," which was a violation of the Versailles Treaty. Further he asked why France does not answer Germany's peace offerings, seeing that this country wants peace only as an equal.

The American Secretary of State Hull's references to Germany's re-arming, according to Berliner Tageblatt comments today, show his support absolutely of the French thesis. Mr. Hull, the comment continues, sees peace through treaty-making. Germany agrees; but everything depends upon the treaties themselves. If these treaties are not sound or just, then they are more dangerous than the relations which they seek to regulate.

The German press today denies as fantastic the statistics on German armaments and preparations quoted two days ago by Maurin, the French War Minister, in the Paris Chamber.

Il Duce Recalls 1911 Class to Italy's Army; Total Force 700,000

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 23—As a precautionary measure, Italy mobilized today its entire 1911 class, which, together with the 1913 class that will be retained under arms and the 1914 class that is called to service April 1, provide a fighting force of about 700,000 men.

Reference to the present disturbed international outlook was made today by Premier Benito Mussolini in the course of a short address to the Black Shirts assembled in Rome to celebrate the sixteenth anniversary of the founding of the Fascist Party. No event, Il Duce emphatically declared, will find Italy unprepared, and Italy is confident of its own military efficiency, and looks upon the future with greatest tranquillity.

Titulescu Delays Trip

BUCHAREST, Roumania, March 23 (AP)—Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu announced he had delayed until Tuesday or Wednesday his departure for Belgrade to begin a series of conferences throughout Europe to determine the attitude of the Little Entente toward German rearmament.

Northern States Power

Northern States Power Company (Delaware) and subsidiaries report net earnings of $14,101,883 for the year ended Jan. 31 as compared with net of $14,383,240 for the year previous.

First Woman Starts Duties as Minister Of Magyar Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—For the first time in the history of central Europe a woman has been given the post of a religious minister.

She is Miss Boriska Bedö, a young Hungarian woman. Clad in a ceremonial black robe, she has preached her first sermon at the Unitarian Church here.

Miss Bedö's position is regarded as of especial interest at this time, in view of the action taken recently by the school authorities of the city in dismissing a large number of the women teachers of religion from their posts.

Twelve years ago there was a scarcity of men teachers of religion, and women, urged to take an additional two years' course in the subject after finishing their normal school course, not only gained their necessary qualification, but made personal sacrifices in order to be entirely free for their work.

Now, however, they are being dismissed. The city is watching with interest the effect which the appointment of Miss Bedö will have upon the situation.

Fleet Street Clock Returns to Its Home After Century Away

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—After an absence of 100 years an historic clock is to be returned to Fleet Street.

This clock jutted out of the Church of St. Dunstan-in-the-West. It was made by Thomas Harrys in 1671 and is said to have been the first clock ever to have shown the minutes.

A century ago the clock was sold when part of the church was being rebuilt, as it was felt that the rather baroque niche in which the clock fitted would be out of place in the revived Gothic style of the building.

Even at that time the clock was famed enough to fetch 200 guineas at its sale. Its present value, both as an antique and on account of its history, is said to be very great.

Lord Rothermere, British newspaper proprietor, is the owner of the clock and has announced his intention of donating three historic figures to St. Dunstan's Church as well as returning the clock.

These figures represent King Lud, founder of London, and his two sons. They were originally mounted on the Lud Gate of the old wall of the city of London.

The clock is in practically perfect condition; but the figures will need treatment from experts before they can take their places in their special niche in the church.

London-Zurich Line By Air Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Douglas air liners are to start operations of a 200-mile-an-hour air service between London and Zurich early in April, it is announced here.

The operation of the line will be in the joint hands of Swiss air and Imperial Airways. Stops will be made at Lille and Basel. The total journey of the high-speed planes is scheduled to take three hours 55 minutes.

The Swiss air Douglas machines will all be fitted with the Sperry automatic pilot and will have blind flying and low visibility landing equipment.

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A GORGEOUS SPECTACLE
Featuring JUNE IN NEW ENGLAND

Anti-Christian Drive in Reich Revises History

Pagan Duke Is Championed Against Charlemagne, Called a 'Butcher'

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Anti-Christian propaganda, in the dress of interpretation of German history, has recently resulted in much protest both from the religious press and from certain sections of the community.

As outstanding examples of this propaganda may be mentioned a special calendar for farmers and a "historical" play called "Wittekind."

In the 1935 calendar, which is published by an association of which Richard Walter Darré, Minister of Agriculture, is president, pagan or secular historical events replace the Christian festivals on any particular dates.

Thus, on Good Friday, the German farmer is urged to think not of Calvary, but of the "4500 Saxons massacred by Charles the Great (Charlemagne) as well as of the 9,000,000 other heroes, soldiers of justice and of faith (pagan) tortured to death."

Epiphany is the day of the three Asen, three German gods. Ash Wodansday replaces Ash Wednesday, and Easter is the festival of Ostara, the goddess of spring. For Ascension Day, Thor, god of thunder, has been invoked and it is described as the day on which he retrieved his lost hammer. Christmas Eve is the day of Baldur's Light Birth.

Attacks on Charlemagne

The comments on historical events in the calendar also indicate the attitude towards Christianity adopted by the writers.

"The breakdown of morality and justice," one comment declares, "began with King Chlodwig, the Merovingian King's conversion to Christianity in 496. It reached its zenith with the creation of the Holy Roman Empire by Charles the Butcher (Charlemagne) in 800. But with the introduction of the hereditary peasant holding law of the National Socialists it came to an end."

Such "an unchristian, not to say anti-Christian publication," according to one comment, should not appear under the name of an institution which claims to speak officially on behalf of the German farmers.

"Wittekind," a new national drama by Edmund Kiss, when recently produced at the municipal theater at Hagen in Westphalia, led to loud shouts of protest from the audience. Even a public explanation by the theater director that the play was being produced not merely with the permission, but with the express approval of Dr. Joseph Göbbels, Minister of Propaganda, could not prevent shouts of "No falsifications of history." Only after the clearing of the upper balcony by police and Storm Troopers could the performance be continued.

Religion Vaults Party

Religion is a matter which cuts across even National Socialist uniformity of opinion. An official party organ like the "Nationalzeitung," of Essen objected to this "godless" propaganda, which was like Communism, but under another name, while the Roman Catholic and Protestant weeklies were loud in their protests.

Herr Kiss's play turns round the struggle between Charles the Great and Wittekind, the Saxon duke. The story is so interpreted as to present the former and the religion which he represented, Christianity, in a very bad light, whereas the national virtues are to be found in the heathen, Wittekind.

"Jesus of Nazareth is a comfortable God," he is made to say, "a man can be a scoundrel his whole life through and yet at the end attain eternal bliss through the all-Merciful."

"Away with the murderers of the German soul," Albion, Wittekind's comrade-in-arms, cries. "We can have no use for a Redeemer who wails instead of keeping silence, as becomes a hero. We Germans redeem ourselves and whatever we may do or think that is ignoble, we bear like men. No God and no man can forgive it us when it has happened."

Duke Wittekind has been given great prominence by those National Socialist leaders who wish to inculcate a new Nordic faith. His part in Germany history has been entirely revised by men like Alfred Rosenberg, in their speeches and writings. They would give him the place formerly held by Charles the Great.

Wisconsin Public Service Bonds

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Today's offering by a banking syndicate of $7,000,000 Wisconsin Public Service Corporation first refunding 5½ per cent bonds was quickly snapped up by the participating dealers, and Wall Street saw in this action a reflection of confidence that the bonds would meet a ready sale.

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France Scraps Corsair Navy Of Fast Little Battleships For 35,000-Ton Leviathans

Germany's Plans for Huge Additional Sea Power Back of French Decision to Keep Pace With Italy in Building Superdreadnoughts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Breaking suddenly with a tradition that dates back to the famous French Corsairs, France has definitely decided to build two big battleships of 35,00 tons.

Contrary to the usual policy of favoring small capital ships, and against the age-old affection of the French marine for fast little ships like the flying corsairs, a naval program is now approved calling for the construction of one big battleship immediately and a second as soon as the Washington Treaty expires next year.

Despite the arguments of "old-timers," who pointed to the airplane as an additional reason for not building huge and expensive warships, the Naval Committee of the Chamber has approved the plans of François Pietri, Minister of Marine. In addition to the 35,000-ton battleships, M. Pietri's building program for 1935 calls for the laying down of two torpedo boats. He asked for an appropriation of at least 1,200,000,000 francs for the year—an increase of about 300,000,000 over 1934.

And Replacements

Furthermore, the French Government, it is learned, does not intend to stop its capital ship program at the two new 35,000-ton dreadnaughts. A replacement program is envisaged which includes the rapid construction of three 22,500-ton ships to replace the Jean Bart, the Courbet, and the Paris, already nearing or over the age-limit, and three super-cruisers of 18,000 tons each to replace the Voltaire, the Diderot and the Condorcet.

All these are, of course, in addition to the new 26,500-ton battle-cruiser Dunkerque now nearing completion and its sister-ship the Strasbourg, for which the keel was laid down several months ago. To these units must also be added a fleet of secondary ships and submarines in service or under construction which comes very close to equaling the secondary fleet of Japan or even the United States.

Others Doing It

To justify this program, particularly the two 35,000-ton battleships, the French Government points to the two similar ships recently begun in Italy, and to the formidable fleet of "pocket-battleships" of the Deutschland type already built or planned by Germany. As a matter of fact there is reason to believe that efforts are still being made to reach an agreement between France and Italy whereby these 35,000-ton superships will be modified, before their construction has been carried too far, and completed, if at all, as battle cruisers not much larger than the Dunkerque. But serious doubt is expressed in official circles as to the success of these negotiations.

In the face of a Reich resolved to attain ultimate arms equality on sea as well as on land and in the air, it is explained, France and Italy must both build their navies up to full strength.

How to Meet Cost

At the same time, it is admitted that such a naval race will impose a strain on the budgets of both France and Italy which neither can well afford at present. The total cost of each 35,000-ton ship is put at well over 1,000,000,000 francs (more than $66,000,000 at 15) and both countries are already bothered with budgetary deficits. In France, there is talk of issuing special "marine bonds," maturing in five or six years, to finance the construction of these capital ships. This postpones rather than solves the problem, however, for the French floating debt is already disquietingly large.

Those who disagree with this new turn of French naval policy toward building big battleships, voice the opinion that a new Naval Limitation Treaty is now more than ever needed to check the impending costly race in naval armaments.

Box Hill, Refuge Of Wild Life Near London, Faces Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Box Hill, haunt of the otter, the kingfisher and the badger, only 20 miles from the metropolis, is now the scene of a battle between those who want to save the hillside land for the nation and for the kingdom of the wild and those who see in it a paying opportunity for speculative building.

Some 650 acres of Box Hill already belong to the National Trust. But a new danger has arisen. All the land belonging to the trust lies on the right bank of the little stream called Mole, on its way to join the Thames at Hampton Court. The land on the left bank of the river, an area of 43 acres, has recently been thrown into the market.

Two large firms of builders have made offers for the land. The National Trust, however, has issued an appeal for funds, intent upon saving the hillside.

The trustees of the estate have offered the major portion of it to the trust for £10,000, and Sir William Lawrence has declared his intention of giving part of the property in memory of his father.

Night on the green, wooded hill inspired Keats, and it was there that the poet came to finish his poem "Endymion." George Meredith lived at the foot of the hill for more than 40 years, writing his novels in a house that hid beside a great green shoulder of earth, looking up to the summit of the hill above it.

If the land is saved, part of it, it is said, will be used as a bird sanctuary for the wrens, yellow wagtails, kingfishers and nightingales, whose partial home it has been for many centuries.

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Plan to Save West's Topsoil Gains Impetus in Washington By Dust Clouds Over Capital

Efforts to Combat Scooping Up of Powdery Soil by Winds Are to Be Centered in Department of Agriculture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—The Federal Government today unified its forces to combat the menace of soil erosion, as clouds of dust hovering over the capital from western farms gave first-hand evidence of the problems to be solved.

Up to now, soil-erosion work has been divided between the Department of Agriculture, the Department of the Interior and the Civilian Conservation Corps. In order to co-ordinate the various programs already under way and prepare an organization that will be ready to take expanded steps, recommended by the National Resources Board, supervision hereafter will be concentrated in the Department of Agriculture, under Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

A close co-operative policy will be worked out between the soil-erosion service, formerly in the Interior Department; the group of camps engaged in soil-erosion control work; the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; the forest service; the bureau of chemistry and soils; and the bureau of agricultural engineering.

Wind Erosion Increases

Wind erosion—the type now causing the dust storms in the Mid-west—is presenting an increasingly grave problem, the soil experts find. Until recently the most destructive type of erosion was "gully erosion," where the topsoil was washed off by unrestrained run-off of storm waters. It is estimated that 35,000,000 acres of formerly good farm land has been destroyed by gully erosion.

With the advent of cultivation of western dry lands and of close grazing, combined with an unusual dry spell wind erosion has increased alarmingly, particularly in treeless regions. At first it was local and infrequent, with dust storms and whirlwinds that were annoying to comparatively few people but not generally destructive.

Soil experts point out that as cultivation became more extensive and intensive, the surface soil lost its resistance to wind and the process was steadily accelerated.

Affected by Scant Rainfall

The principal wind erosion area, as defined by the National Resources Board, lies within the semi-arid regions of the Great Plains, where the annual rainfall is less than 25 inches. Many of the declining lands lie within extensive agricultural sections.

Wind erosion not only impoverishes land but also does damage by covering farms and homes. Considerable damage is also done through the covering of pasture grasses which is followed by weedy vegetation. General discomfort results from the fine sand, sifting through the air and into homes.

Control methods which have proved effective include plowing the soil in rows, instead of by fields; seeding of the more erosive areas to soil-holding vegetation; cloddy plowing; crop rotation; and level terracing to hold rain water.

The soil erosion service has in operation a demonstration project for wind erosion control in the Texas Panhandle, where various measures are being applied.

Farmers Push Projects Against Dust and Drought

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 23 (AP)—Farmers of the mid and southwest were rising today with confidence born of past conquests to battle dust and drought.

Undaunted by crop failures and dust storms, agriculturalists of Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas pushed projects they hope will halt the weather's inroads and preserve this summer's rainfall.

Dust clouds rolled again in some parts of Kansas today. Eastern and southeastern Oklahoma reveled in heavy rains.

Through western Kansas sounds the cry of men calling for that country's greatest struggle against soil drifting.

Washington is studying the proposal of Gov. Alfred M. Landon of Kansas for a Federal soil erosion project. His plan, briefly, is to list deep furrows across fields in the affected regions. The furrows, at right angles to the prevailing winds, are banked upon to break the wind's force and cause it to drop its precious load of top soil.

Kansas Agricultural agents have been directed to call community meetings, organize county committees and map stricken areas by townships.

Aided by federal funds, farmers meanwhile are engaged in other projects designed to protect their lands from further drifting and to conserve water. Thousands of ponds—some for irrigation, others for stock water—are being built in Oklahoma, Kansas and other states.

In Nebraska CCC workers have, in two years, completed soil conservation work on 31,959 acres, according to A. E. Anderson, State and Federal Agricultural Statistician. Nebraska farmers are being urged to plant soil-retaining crops and grasses.

Texas farmers, without funds, are looking toward the plan suggested by H. H. Finnell, director of wind erosion control. It asks that government funds be provided for a general contouring of contracted and abandoned acreages and wide row planting of a variety of sorghum which would hold the soil and moisture.

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Relief Directors Deny Allegation Of Chance Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22 — Charges that the FERA's methods of dividing relief funds among the states is a game of chance, made by Dr. Sophonisba P. Breckinridge of the University of Chicago in the Social Science Review, were sharply denied at headquarters here.

Officials did not refute Dr. Breckinridge's figures showing that Arkansas, with only 16 per cent of its population on relief, received 95 per cent of its relief expenditures from the Federal Government, while Michigan, with the same proportion of its population on relief, was furnished only 64.3 per cent; that Tennessee, with 11 per cent on relief, received 96 per cent, while Washington, with the same percentage on relief, was given only 81 per cent by the Federal Government; that Mississippi, with 13 per cent on relief, got 95 per cent, while Indiana, with 13 per cent on relief, got only 62.6 per cent, and so on.

What they did deny was the woman professor's implication that the Relief Administration acts without logic when it distributes money in this fashion. Dr. Breckinridge wrote that it seemed to outsiders that the Relief Administrator was "playing a game of poker with the governors of the different states, and as if the governors who were able to go to Washington with the best poker faces came back with the largest percentage of grants."

Relief officials pointed out that its staff of economists has studied all financial phases of every state to determine the ability of each political subdivision to share the relief burden. Every month each state estimates what it will need. If the relief administrator thinks the state is not appropriating its "fair share," he withholds funds until he is satisfied that local officials are making every effort.

Politics and Relief Cannot Be Mixed, Hopkins Declares

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 22—Federal assumption of relief in Ohio will be followed by similar procedure in the case of any other state if a comparable mixture of politics and relief is found, Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator, warns.

"When I came here," said Mr. Hopkins, "the President told me he wanted no politics or corruption in relief. So far as I am concerned and so far as he is concerned, these aren't just fine phrases. We mean it."

Reporters sought to remind him that the Democratic leaders in Ohio said it was customary for them to solicit funds from business firms doing business with the State.

"Well, let them keep out of the relief administration," retorted Mr. Hopkins, "and believe me, they'll keep out after this! That's all I've got to say."

Reporters called his attention to the fact that Ohio will be a key state in the next presidential campaign.

"Politics has no place in relief and that's all there is to it," the relief administrator commented.

Vaseline Well Aids Oklahoma Residents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLDENVILLE, Okla.—Residents of Hughes County, Okla., recently celebrated the twelfth birthday of "Old Faithful," the only natural vaseline well in the country, and their only source of income from the oil industry.

The well was drilled by W. C. Newman of Okmulgee. At a depth of 3710 feet he struck pay strata. A semisolid mass of dark green oil seethed out of the hole over the casing head. It turned to a brilliant yellow as soon as it contacted outside air. Spraying over the surroundings it hung like gum from fences, trees and anything it touched. Oil engineers called it petroleum jelly.

As a beginner the well produced 350 barrels daily but its production is now reduced to 15. There has been a ready market for the oil since its discovery. One company buys its entire output at a premium price of $3.50 a barrel, for shipment to their refinery at Port Arthur, Texas.

President Trades With Labor Heads On NRA Program

For Truce on Richberg, Is Said to Support Wagner Relations Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—Having repaired NRA's cracked and shaken defenses by a hasty reorganization of its governing board and at least a temporary realliance with the American Federation of Labor, President Roosevelt yesterday figuratively rolled up his sleeves and went to work in earnest to save the National Recovery Act from complete emasculation at the hands of its congressional and business enemies.

At a surprise White House conference March 21 he persuaded William Green, president of the A. F. of L., and John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, to conclude a tentative truce with Donald R. Richberg, New Deal co-ordinator, and permit the latter to take over the chairmanship of the NIRB, made vacant by the resignation of S. Clay Williams.

Makes a Trade

In return for acceptance by the labor leaders of Mr. Richberg, whom they have only recently termed a "betrayer" of labor, and labor's support in Congress for NRA's extension, Mr. Roosevelt publicly granted them equal representation on the NIRB with industry. In addition there were some private assurances and concessions which are believed in some quarters to involve tacit White House support for a modified Wagner relations bill.

Mr. Richberg immediately took over his new functions from Mr. Williams; held a press conference at which he announced a policy of firm NRA enforcement pending new legislation; and expressed his "sympathetic attitude" toward the general type of legislation embodied in the Wagner bill.

This last gesture, accompanied by the statement that in his opinion there should be some "separate and outside machinery for the arbitration of labor disputes," was immediately interpreted as substantiating to some degree the reports of increased Administration willingness to listen to labor proponents on the subject of the Wagner bill and as tending to cement the new "understanding," or "deal," as some prefer to call it, with the A. F. of L.

All Witnesses on Oath

Meanwhile the Senate Finance Committee provided for the second successive day spectacular evidence of the tension which has developed over the question of NRA's extension as Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky accused the witness, Frances M. Curlee, a St. Louis clothing manufacturer, of misrepresenting him and of attempting to intimidate him in respect to his attitude toward NRA.

The incident precipitated a committee decision to put all witnesses on oath hereafter when other members of the committee expressed dissatisfaction with Mr. Curlee's replies to Senator Barkley. It was further decided to require Mr. Curlee to furnish the committee with all correspondence he has had regarding the NRA hearings. But this step was not taken without heated protests from anti-NRA members of the committee and insistence that no discrimination be inflicted against Mr. Curlee.

Senator Barkley read the following telegram which he said he had received from W. H. Brizendine, Kentucky clothing manufacturer:

"You are reported to have favored Richberg by your attitude and questioning before the investigating committee at today's session. In the interest of Kentucky industry and our own very existence we again appeal to you to bring out every phase of the question for a fair and impartial hearing and conclusion."

He declared that if anyone had told Mr. Brizendine anything which influenced him in sending that telegram that it was "untrue," and that he considered the action "contemptible." He then elicited from Mr. Curlee information that the latter had telephoned Mr. Brizendine directly after the hearing on the day in question and had discussed the proceedings. It was a very short time after the telephone conversation that the telegram was dispatched to Senator Barkley.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin and Senator James M. Couzens (R) of Michigan both took an energetic part in the ensuing discussion, expressing resentment over the procedure and the former frankly questioning the correctness of some of the witnesses' answers.

While having no direct relation to NRA's extension, the incident put a further strain on tempers in the committee and showed unmistakably how intense the feeling has become on the subject.

NRA Near Collapse

President Roosevelt came to NRA's defense none too soon. While the White House conference with the labor leaders was in session a surprise move by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, came within ten votes of wrecking the NRA altogether.

The NRA debate appeared unexpectedly in the Senate consideration of the $4,880,000,000 work relief bill. Only the efforts of Administration leaders managed to stave off a Borah proposal to revive the antitrust laws, suspended by the Recovery Act. The amendment was defeated by 43 votes to 33. The Democratic leaders were caught napping. Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, the Administration spokesman, had left the city and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi was not on the floor. In a few minutes the anti-NRA fight was in full progress and a number of leading Roosevelt senators had indicated clearly that they intended to vote for the Borah amendment.

Glass Backs Borah

Senator Harrison was hastily summoned and began lining up his forces as he moved about the Chamber, even while the debate was in progress. Senator Carter Glass (D), of Virginia justified the Administration's suspicion of him as leader of the Appropriations Committee and spokesman for the work-relief bill, by taking sides with Senator Borah, and agreeing to the relevancy of the proposed amendment.

He referred to the "wretched" NRA, and the alleged "tyrannies" it had practiced on small business.

Senator Borah was equally emphatic.

"Standing between the Government and the poor of this country," he said, "are those who are fixing the prices the Government will have to pay for its materials. Millions of dollars we propose to spend for relief of unemployment will never reach the poor; they will go into the coffers of the already over-rich."

New Set-up of Board

Besides Mr. Richberg's elevation to the chairmanship of the relations board, NRA reorganization included the appointment of two new members to the board and the early retirement of Arthur D. Whiteside, when a third new member will be named. The new set-up will give labor two members—Mr. Hillman and Phillip Murray, vice-president of the United Mine Workers of America; industry two members—William P. Witherow, Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, and Mr. Whiteside's successor, and the general public two representatives in Walton H. Hamilton and L. C. Marshall—two former college professors now on the board. Mr. Richberg, the seventh voting member, will act as the impartial representative of the Government.

Radio Advertising Banned in Germany

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 23

RADIO advertising in the Reich will be banned Oct. 1 because of the "incompatibility with the political and cultural tasks of broadcasting," according to a circular letter issued today by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and Public Enlightenment.

The circular explained that the ban will permit concentration on more important newspaper advertising and window display.

Minimum Wages Set Up in Canada On Geneva Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 22 — Another "new deal" measure for workers was presented to Parliament in the form of minimum rates of wages for all employees over 18 years of age in manufacturing and commerce. The rates are not fixed, but will vary according to factors involved, and will be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Labor.

The Governor-in-Council is authorized to set up a committee consisting of the labor minister and one representative each of employers and workers, or in the case of a province to authorize a board or commission established under the provincial law to fix minimum rates of wages after consultation with workers and employees and employers' organizations. Such a committee will not be required in those industries where there is collective bargaining between employees and employers.

Heavy penalties are provided for violations. The maximum fine for employers being $1000, or one month's imprisonment, and for corporations $5000.

Considerable latitude is given the Minister of Labor to make exceptions to the rules where justice and fair play warrant them and to "do such other things as may be deemed necessary for the enforcement of this act and for carrying out its provisions according to their true intent and meaning."

The bill is based on Part 13 of the Treaty of Versailles and a convention of the International Labor Organization previously ratified by Parliament.

Boston Symphony Men Approach Fiftieth Year of New York Tours

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Four times around the world in 49 years, and still traveling, is the mileage record of the Boston Symphony Orchestra between New York and Boston.

For 49 seasons the Boston players have been coming to New York en masse from three to five times a year. They have never missed a concert out of 668 scheduled, and have postponed only one. That was in the blizzard of 1888. The orchestra started, under the chaperonage of its conductor, Wilhelm Gericke, and became stuck in the snow. It came on when the tracks were dug out.

This shuttling back and forth began in the season of 1886-87, when New York music was focused in old Steinway Hall on Fourteenth Street. One commentator remarked on the visiting orchestra's having brought out an audience containing a notable proportion of New Englanders and men who looked like Harvard graduates.

The orchestra progressed uptown to Carnegie Hall by way of Chickering Hall, the Music Hall and the Metropolitan Opera House. A series of Brooklyn concerts was added in 1888; from 1888 to the present, two concerts each trip in Manhattan have been found necessary.

The 102,592 miles of travel, 448 trips across New England, have been participated in by every conductor the Boston orchestra has had except Georg Henschel. The list: Wilhelm Gericke, Arthur Nikisch, Emil Paur, Karl Muck, Max Fiedler, Henri Rabaud, Pierre Monteux, and, since 1924, Serge Koussevitzky.

One of the most exciting musical premiere's in New York history was that of Stravinsky's "Le Sacre du Printemps," conducted by Mr. Monteux.

Dr. Koussevitzky has brought to New York three major works of the same composer, "Oedipus Rex," "Apollon Musagete," and "Symphonie de Psaumes," and many by other composers.

Bonus Must Face Anti-Inflation Bloc In Upper Chamber

Compromise on House Bill Passed by 318 to 90 Is Thought Inevitable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23 — Through the device of the Patman bonus bill the House of Representatives was on record today, and the Administration faces a hard Senate struggle over an expansion of United States currency to the extent of $2,400,000,000.

Specifically, the bill which yesterday swept through the House by 318 to 90 votes provides for the immediate issuance of Treasury notes, the type of money popularly known as "greenbacks," with which all adjusted compensation certificates are to be paid off.

The directly inflationary character of this step is subsequently minimized, however, by a provision which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to retire Federal Reserve notes up to an equal amount if at any time he considers that currency expansion has reached an excessive point. The price indexes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are specified as the standard by which the Secretary shall judge the extent of expansion.

No Metallic Backing

In its present form, the bill makes no provision for metallic backing behind the original note issue. However, proponents of the bill avow a desire to see such a feature inserted in the Senate and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the organization which put the necessary lobbying force behind the bill to get it through the House over the opposition of regular leadership, both Democratic and Republican, stated today it would seek such an amendment.

The effort is to minimize as much as possible the appearance of outright inflation. The device presumably would be to write the new note issue into the general fund of currency backed by the existing metallic reserve. There would be no increase in the size of the reserve. It would merely be called upon to cover the new money as well as the old—that is, the amount of metal behind each dollar would be smaller.

Inflation Is Disclaimed

But without such an amendment the bill would purely and simply require the issue of $2,400,000,000 in currency without any metallic backing whatever. To proponents of the bill this is not necessarily inflation. They point out that it was done during the Civil War without any disastrous effect on the nation's credit, and that every dollar was eventually retired at par.

They insist also that it is backed by the tangible assets of the Federal Government whether metallic reserves are formally put behind it or not. The notes will carry the promise of the Government to repay. Proponents of the measure contend this promise is ample guaranty for the soundness of the issue. That the bill will ever become law is not, however, an immediate probability.

Senate Still in Way

Although the House majority in its favor is 30 in excess of that needed to override a veto, there is still the Senate which has already twice before rejected virtually the same bill.

While bonus sentiment is stronger in Congress than ever before, the Administration is understood to be determined to prevent final enactment of the Patman bill at all costs. To accomplish this objective it may be necessary to accept a compromise which would pay a certain proportion of the bonus and cancel all interest charges. Negotiable bonds maturing in 1945 are the most popular of the various substitute proposals in Administration circles.

By this device any veteran wishing to cash in his bonus could probably do so at little loss to himself. Final payment would not be put upon the Treasury, however, until the regular date for the maturity of the existing certificates.

President to Decide Fate

Best informed opinion here is that the President, by use of some such compromise measure would be able to prevent passage of the Patman bill in the Senate.

An additional factor which throws some light on the situation is that the House, for political reasons, was given a free hand on the bonus. No effort whatever was made to prevent or even delay House action. Leaders of both parties voted against the Patman bill on the last ballot, but had previously voted for the Vinson alternative.

In other words, almost every member of the House is on record in favor of one bonus proposition or another. Almost every one can tell his constituents at the next election that he voted for the bonus.

It was intended that the House should have this election credit. Given a free hand on this, they will be expected to do the Administration's work on something else. The Senate will be called upon to stop the bonus, but is having its fling on other matters.

Alaskans Indorse Move For Tariff on Wood Pulp

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska—The long-standing movement among Ketchikan businessmen to bring about a tariff on wood pulp and newsprint has been indorsed by Gov. John W. Troy and in his message to the current Legislature at Juneau he urged a memorial asking the President and Congress to adopt such a tariff.

Forests of southeastern Alaska, containing 80,000,000,000 feet of timber, have been judged ideally suited for newsprint manufacture and a few years ago plans were afoot to establish private mills. After expensive surveys, the plans were dropped because of falling newsprint prices.

New Zeppelin Firm Has Huge Capital

By the Associated Press

Berlin, March 23

THE Reich Air Minister, Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring, today announced the foundation of "German-Zeppelin Lines, Ltd., Berlin," with a capital of $3,320,000.

The company has as its president of the board of directors, Dr. Hugo Eckener of Graf Zeppelin fame. The chief engineer of the Graf Zeppelin, Ernst Lehmann, was appointed as one of the managers of the company.

The purpose of the company was described as for "the erection of new airlines and regular air traffic for passengers, mail and freight with dirigibles."

It was understood that the capital was subscribed by the German international aviation company, Lufthansa, and by the Zeppelin Construction Works, both of which are government-owned or subsidized.

Roosevelt Asks Drug Control Law To Protect Public

Food and Cosmetics Also Involved in Plan Told to Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—With the full force of his authority President Roosevelt asked Congress yesterday to enact legislation immediately setting up federal control over advertising of foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

He called for "the setting up and careful enforcement of standards of identity and quality for the foods we eat and the drugs we use, together with the strict exclusion from our markets of harmful and adulterated products."

Mr. Roosevelt's formal message to Congress came just after the Senate Commerce Committee had voted out the revised Copeland bill vesting jurisdiction over advertising of foods and drugs in the Department of Agriculture. The vote was 9 to 6. A movement within the committee to place authority in the Federal Trade Commission instead of the department was previously voted down, 8 to 3. The bill sets up two advisory committees to be named by the President—one of five, on "public health," chosen for natural scientific ability; and one of seven, on "food standards"—three members representing the public, two industry, and two the food and drug administration.

Honest Policy Needed

Mr. Roosevelt's message declared that "every enterprise in the United States should be able to adhere to the simple principle of honesty without fear of penalty on that account. Honesty ought to be the best policy not only for one individual, or one enterprise but for every individual and every enterprise in the nation."

In the field under consideration, he said, the means to this end are establishment and enforcement of careful standards.

Consumers, he said, under present conditions "are prevented from choosing intelligently, and producers are handicapped in any attempt to maintain higher standards." He declared that technical and impartial supervision of the Government are obviously needed.

He continued: "These principles have long been those on which we have founded public policy. But we have fallen behind in their practical application. No comprehensive attempt at reform in the regulation of commerce in food and drugs has been made since 1906. I need not point out to you how much has happened since that time in the invention of new things and their general adoption, as well as in the increase of advertising appeals. Because of these changes loopholes have appeared in the old law which have made abuses easy.

"It is time to make practical improvements. A measure is needed which will extend the controls formerly applicable only to labels to advertising also; which will extend protection to the trade in cosmetics; which will provide for a co-operative method of setting standards and for a system of inspection and enforcement to reassure consumers grown hesitant and doubtful; and which will provide for a necessary flexibility in administration as products and conditions change."

Mr. Roosevelt added that "the great majority" of food and drug producers do not need regulation. Present legislation should be directed toward "a small minority of evaders and chiselers," he said.

The Copeland food and drug bill is the most far-reaching piece of legislation since the Wiley Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906. The original bill did not include adulterated and misbranded cosmetics and false advertising. The present bill bans them.

Publishers, broadcasters and advertising agencies are not held liable for false advertising, but the producer and distributor are. Habit-forming drugs and their derivities listed in the act must be declared in the container label. Alcohol must be listed where used, but not the amount.

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Bargain Clause Declared Unfair Labor Practice

Wagner Bill Criticized in Statement by Manufacturers' Counsel

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 23—Big business opened its assault on the Wagner labor disputes act yesterday in a statement by Mr. James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, declaring the bill proposes "to employ government as the recruiting sergeant of an army in which workmen refuse to enlist."

The Wagner bill seeks to tighten enforcement of the collective bargaining section of NIRA, by increasing authority of the National Labor Relations Board. It would also permit the majority vote of workers in a plant to decide what organization, if any, should represent them in collective bargaining.

Equalizing

The bill would "muster workers into unions," charged Mr. Emery, "under the plausible pretext of equalizing the bargaining powers of employers and employees.

"In reality, it would hamstring the employer by making his natural, necessary and reasonable relations with his employees 'an unfair labor practice,'—gratuitously presuming that he alone exercises coercion in the employment relationship, and ignoring the equally reprehensible and long recognized practices and abuses of labor organizations, destructive not merely of the rights of employers but coercing and intimidating both fellow workers and the public."

Minorities

He charged that the law would deprive minorities of the workers of their right to bargain for their services. It would attempt to make "bargaining," which is essentially a voluntary process, compulsory. He observed that 17 decisions by lower courts in the past year declared that local acts of production and the like were not interstate commerce or covered by federal authority, so that there was no legal justification for federal interference in labor matters in such jurisdictions.

For the bill as a whole, he added: "No such denial of the elementary principles of justice has ever before been seriously suggested to the American Congress. But this is not all. No other administrative body has ever been given the power to do more than issue cease and desist orders in a proper case. This board may assess damages on its own findings of fact and require 'restitution,' without the intervention of a jury, a violation of the Seventh Amendment so plain that a first-year law student would suffer humiliating embarrassment in the presence of the suggestion."

U. S. Plants Trees in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Delivery of 100,000 black walnut seedlings to the United States Soil Erosion Service for planting along the Deep River and Brown's Creek watersheds completed distribution from the state forest nursery near Clayton for the current season, it was announced by State Forester J. S. Holmes.

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Solution to Junior Crossword

P	A	R	A	B	L	E
E	■	I	C	E	■	R
R	E	S	T	■	T	E
F	O	E	■	G	E	M
U	S	■	A	L	A	I
M	■	E	V	E	■	T
E	S	S	E	N	C	E

The Home Forum

The Well

SINCE the fifteenth century, the previous tenants of our cottage have fetched their water in buckets from the spring at the end of the garden. There is nothing wrong with the spring; indeed, the crystal liquid flashes there like a Biblical symbol of purity. No matter what the weather, the supply is generous. Even during the recent drought lasting over a year, when frogs disappeared and every brook and pond dried and cracked, our spring brimmed under its maple tree, lip-lapping at its mossy brim, its fame growing through the sparsely inhabited neighborhood and drawing the cottagers from villages five miles away with carts, barrels on bicycle wheels, lorries of a municipal smartness, all craving our water. They all went away satisfied, trailing the precious fluid down the road, leaving damp tracks where the grass sprang up afresh.

So with this magnificent recommendation, and this half-millenium as a precedent, we newcomers had no compunctions about drinking the water from the spring. There was indeed a sort of poetic glamour about dipping our buckets into the source of a river, the little River Blackwater which runs into the North Sea. Can it be true, we said, that we own the source of a river? It was like having a finger in creation, and being named in the Book of Genesis.

The trouble was, however, that the path to the spring was some three hundred yards from the house, and the too often unwilling Aquarius had to open two gates (setting down the heavy pails each time) and slip down and climb up a steep and muddy drop to the edge of the spring. Then again two pails of water are soon consumed in a modern household, ridden by the mania for hygiene.

⁂

AFTER MUCH CONSULTATION, it was decided that we should dig a well. I agreed reluctantly, for the idea of going to the riverhead with my bucket inspired me with a sense of poetry. I felt like an ancestor, a pioneer, a founder of dynasties and new civilizations. But there was much to be said for the more mundane attitude. Wet nights, with an icy wind howling across the plateau, a flickering storm-lantern, a frozen pail-handle burning like negative fire; these experiences weakened my opposition, and I reluctantly agreed to the innovation.

We began by seeking the assurance of our neighbors. We collected considerable folklore on the matter, the gist of it being that our land was really floating on water, and that merely by lifting a few spits we should have geysers bursting up like oil-springs. Encouraged by this, we decided to dig in a corner behind the kitchen, the lowest part of our ground. So we called in Abel Wilson, our dark-skinned man-of-all-trades. He guaranteed to fetch water "no lower than four feet, and if I be wrong this spade ain't no spade by my way of reckoning."

⁂

WILSON BEGAN ON a Monday morning. The weather was in his favor, bright, warm and dry. He got down to four feet, and certainly the soil was damp. "I reckon," he said, "that if we'd 'ad anything like a tidy drop o' rain this summer the water would have been fair ripping out o' the ground." And he went on undismayed. At six feet the clay thickened, and Wilson sweated and groaned, stripping himself to the waist and throwing his garments one by one at intervals up to ground level. Beads of moisture oozed from the sides of his excavation. We peered down, directed by his gnarled finger. "There, yer see," he cried. "Isn't that what I told yer? Water at six feet." And we couldn't contradict him for the water was there right enough; dull, heavy, brown globes of glaucous fluid, like dragon's blood.

After that Wilson struck a vein of flints, that dragged his pick out of its haft and finally drove him away almost in a condition of blasphemy.

Next morning, however, he returned with renewed faith and a larger pick. By dinner time he had broken through the bed of flints and was moling his way gaily through a chalk seam. "It'll be lying on the bottom of this," he assured me, drawing geological graphs on his spade with a piece of chalk. "It comes flowing away from that there spring as gay as life, running on the next layer of clay like tea in a saucer." Sure enough, at two feet lower the chalk gave place to a second bed of clay, wet, stuggy stuff that sucked at Wilson's feet and tools like some prehistoric monster of the slime. Within half an hour he was standing in a puddle, which gradually spored upon itself, increasing from no visible supply. I was now called upon to haul up the clay, but two hours of this labor exhausted my ink-drawn muscles, and I went to the farm for some sturdier laborer. For two more days the men dug and hauled, until the well was twenty feet deep, with a diameter of five feet. Then Wilson delivered his judgment. "I reckon if that well don't fill now, then there ain't no water in these parts. And that's no lie." With that he proceeded to brick up the sides, laying the bricks like the blocks of a child's tower, and cementing the top twelve rows.

At last the well was finished. And very handsome it looked with its bright red sides, its domed cover and painted iron lid. After that the plumber, a real artisan from London, came and installed the hot water system and rotary pump, the well meanwhile gradually filling. This work took nearly a month, a dry month during which the countryside gaped and split, the foliage prematurely falling from the trees and the grass disappearing. When all was complete, we held the opening ceremony of pumping the strange, streaked fluid from the well in order to clean the pipes.

No second supply appeared. We peered down the well, and by the light of flash-lamps saw a huge frog sitting on the bottom contemplating his own passive wisdom. A chocolate-colored smear, about halfway down the bricks, suggested that here was the inlet from the underflow from the spring. We waited for a week, examining the smear several times a day, but nothing happened. The end of the summer gave place to autumn, and the autumn passed into a dry winter. Week after week the drought held, and we continued to fetch our water from the spring. The bath taps, the kitchen taps, remained sealed.

Determined to get the better of the soil and the drought, we fetched in a professional well-sinker. He looked in disgust at our effort. "That'll never be no good," he said. "What's the matter with yer spring?" The idea of bringing water into the house would not penetrate the local intelligence.

⁂

AT THE END OF the winter, maddened by the constant labor of carrying pails to and from the spring, we made another attempt to seek advice. This time we fetched a dowser from twenty miles away. He was a sort of Merlin, whose fame had been bruited about our ears since the story of our difficulties had percolated through the countryside. He was a spoiled and pampered genius, courted by rich and poor, fetched and carried like a famous preacher or violinist. All the way from his village he told me of the miracles he had performed; how Lord Soandso had spent four thousand pounds in spite of his advice and had to fetch him the second time after the London engineers had failed; and other stories of wagers and auguries always redounding to his accuracy and his superior gift.

We watched the ceremony in awe. The dowser, with flashing eyes and flushed cheeks, paced about the ground, muttering and measuring, occasionally venting an exclamation of certainty. Then he cut a long hazel fork from the hedge, held the prongs with the point sticking out in front of him, and began to walk slowly from the edge of the spring toward the house and the well. We followed, watching the fork intently. It remained inert. Suddenly he shouted: "Now look, now look!" and stepping quickly to the left, three or four paces, he stopped. The fork slowly but forcefully began to rise in a semi-circle toward his face. I saw the muscles of his hands straining to control the wood. The bark cracked and twisted where his fingers grasped it. "There you are, you see," he said; "you're out of the line of the water. Ten feet further back and you'd have got it! That well will never fill. You'll have to dig another." And he went away triumphant, leaving us defeated, lamenting our wasted money, our reputation lost among the neighbors.

Then, about a month later, before the drought was broken by the springtime rains, the well began to fill. Cold, crystal water, limpid and sparkling, rose steadily, filling the well in two days. We were frightened. We pumped some of it into the tank in the roof and lit the boiler. In five hours the well was full again. We pumped out through the overflow. But the well made up on us.

And the miracle still goes on.

RICHARD CHURCH

Courtesy of the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York City to The Christian Science Monitor

"LUTHER'S FARM": By Georgina Klitgaard

UNIQUE for the special character of its collection is the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York: it contains works by living artists in the United States. The collection is being enlarged constantly with new purchases, which reveal how varied and how abundant is the artistic product, despite the discouragements of "hard times."

Most of the works pertain to American life, either the visible daily life in town and country or an idealized life made manifest by visionary artists. One may see pictures which range from the sturdy, solid, realistic to the veiled, illusory, dream-like. For American artists follow no uniform course. They have not yet their schools or academies to indicate the way, or even to exercise some slight influence on the intentions of the artist. At present, each shifts for himself. In encountering displays, they are ever in readiness for surprises. No doubt, many newcomers to the arts are perplexed when they visit the Whitney Museum. The occasion is a stimulating, if a confusing, one.

Georgina Klitgaard is one of the more interesting American painters, outstanding among women artists. Before the bulk of artists returned to the American scene to paint native subjects, Miss Klitgaard had discovered the native attractions for herself. She has done a number of rustic scenes, in which small farmhouses and cottages are portrayed against the natural background. Miss Klitgaard paints the countryside from knowledge. It is more than a picture; it is a realization of the joys and discomforts, the labors and compensations which characterize rusticity. She paints the snug farmhouses as though she had lived in them, and the trees as though she had plucked their fruit. In these days of vagabonding artists, there is a great deal lost to the performer; inasmuch as he loses in his locomotion any feeling of genuine kinship or intimacy with his subject. He paints a shifting, transitory world; he is here today, gone tomorrow. The painters, who prefer to live in a stationary manner, have the advantage of knowing one subject thoroughly and of painting the qualities, the idiosyncrasies, the special charms authentically.

"Luther's Farm" shows the countryside blanketed with snow. The painter guides the eye of the observer into the picture by a series of zigzags. The angular motive is repeated over and over with slight variations. The trees, too, veiled with snow, are devised with jutting angles which emphasize the lines of growth.

D. A.

Moonlight in Flood

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL was now a mass of glittering silver and sharp, black shadows. Below us we could see the dark tower of the church, gleaming grey on the one side; then a cluster of houses, with a dull radiance shining from their tiles and slates; then the steep road down the hill, and on one side of it a big wall, with its flints sparkling. But when we got quite to the summit, and clambered on to a small piece of common where were some felled trees, what words can describe the extraordinary view that lay around us? The village and its small church seemed to be now half-way down the slope; whereas the great plain of the landscape appeared to have risen high up on the eastern horizon, where the almost invisible stars met the sombre woods of Oxfordshire. Over this imposing breadth of forest and valley and meadow—with its dark lines of trees, its glimmerings of farmhouses, and winding streams—the flood of moonlight lay so softly that the world itself seemed to have grown clear from underneath. There were none of the wild glares of white surfaces and the ebony blackness of shadows which threw everything around us into sharp outline; but a far-reaching and mellow glamour that showed us the mists lying along the river-tracks, and only revealed to us the blended outlines and configurations of the land. If there had been a ruddy light in Moreton-in-the-Marsh, we should have seen it; but the distant village seemed dead; and it, as well as all the great tract of wooded country around it, was touched and softened by this calm, mysterious splendour that lay somehow between the dark blue vault over head and the vast plain beneath. It was but a young moon, but the exceeding rarity of the air lent strength to its radiance.

"Does not moonlight give you the impression that you can hear far?" said Bell in a rather low voice, as if the silence and the stars had over-awed her. "It is like frost. You fancy you could hear bells ringing a hundred miles across the clear air." . . .

We passed along the road. The night air was sweet with the odour of flowers. Out in the west, where the moonlight was less strong, the stars were faintly twinkling. Not a breath of wind stirred; and yet it seemed to us that if a sound had been uttered anywhere in the world, it must have been carried to us on this height.—From "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," by WILLIAM BLACK.

"Bear ye one another's burdens"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN HIS epistle to the Galatians (6:2), St. Paul has written, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." This admonition beautifully accords with another statement of his, in his letter to the Romans (13:10), namely, that "love is the fulfilling of the law." Thus, to bear another's burdens is synonymous with loving one's neighbor in the true sense. The Scriptures enjoin us to love God supremely and our neighbor as ourselves. This admonition causes the sincere thinker to ponder the nature and character of God, for an understanding of God is prerequisite to loving Him in the highest and truest sense.

Christ Jesus taught the nature and character of God by means of parables, referring to some quality of God that may be easily understood. In that wonderful story of the good Samaritan is an example of love for one's neighbor. Thus, when the man who had fallen among thieves was ministered unto by the Samaritan, and was brought by him to a near-by inn and given food and other provision for his needs, we understand, at least in part, the lesson of universal love—love for all mankind. Not alone one who is a member of a family, or a personal friend, but even a so-called stranger must receive the kindly affection that is in our ability to bestow upon him. An important point in compliance with the command to love God supremely is the fact that in loving one's neighbor we, in that manner, symbolize our love for God. Instead of a vague, abstract love for God, we find our love for Him manifested through practical, operative love for our fellows.

In this love for others that indicates the bearing of their burdens for them, we may sometimes think of the term "burden" as meaning some material weight, the removal of which would require labor or sacrifice with possible untoward results for ourselves, such as fatigue or weariness. But this should not be and is not the result of loving service. We may rightfully look for blessings for ourselves in every act of kindness or service of love for others. Not that we are rendering that loving service for any direct reward for ourselves, but reward is simply the natural result. In loving and serving others we never fail to be blessed ourselves. This blessing may appear in the joy or satisfaction that comes from work that is well done; but whatever the form of blessing, it never fails to come. So, a burden-bearer for others finds his sense of weariness displaced by happiness and joy and peace. A "burden" borne with unselfishness and with love is not heavy.

A little girl was walking along the street carrying in her arms her baby brother, and it was all she could do to keep on her feet, the baby's weight seeming greater than her own strength. And as she slowly walked along, a kindly individual looked lovingly down into her little face and said: "Isn't he much too heavy for you?" Instantly came the reply from the little girl, her face beaming, "Oh no, sir—he's my brother." And this was said with a noticeable accent on the "brother."

What a lesson the man found in that little incident! No burden. The weight not too heavy, for it was done for her brother! How wondrously sweet would be the lot of grownups if they found such joy in serving their brothers, ministering to their needs, helping them to bear their burdens and truly loving them with the love that is of God! Each day and hour holds golden opportunities for such service. How greatly in need are many weary ones for a helping hand from some fellow traveler along life's highway!

Fortunate, indeed, are those who have found in this age the healing element of Christianity which Christian Science reveals. In this Science we learn of the nature and character of God. It teaches of His omnipotence and omnipresence, and of the perfect operation of His law, available for every human need. Through it the sick are healed, the sorrowing are comforted, the sinner is freed. The law of God, as revealed in Christian Science, brings an understanding of what true substance is, and helps one to overcome the sense of lack or limitation and its attendant mental anguish, or fear.

With even a small measure of the understanding of Christian Science one may immediately apply it practically in the gaining of one's own freedom from earthly woes, and may also begin at once to minister to the needs of others. In her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 133, 134) Mary Baker Eddy has written: "Love makes all burdens light, it giveth a peace that passeth understanding, and with 'signs following.' As to the peace, it is unutterable; as to 'signs,' behold the sick who are healed, the sorrowful who are comforted, the sinful and ignorant who have become 'wise unto salvation'!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Night of a Silver Leaf

CRYSTAL touches upon crystal
With the sound of a silver leaf
Breaking in a bright wind.
High above the snow-jewels
Glows the pearl of the moon.
As a spider weaves its web
To catch tomorrow's dew
So shall I weave this hour
Into my memory.
On a night of summer
I shall hear again
The music of icicles—
The sound of a silver leaf.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

,,Draagt elkanders lasten"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

PAULUS heeft in den Brief aan de Galatiërs geschreven (6:2): ,,Draagt elkanders lasten, en vervult alzóó de wet van Christus." Deze vermaning stemt op schoone wijze overeen met zijn verklaring in den Brief aan de Romeinen (13:10): ,,Zoo is dan de liefde de vervulling der wet." Elkanders lasten te dragen is dus eigenlijk hetzelfde als onze naaste in den waren zin des woords lief te hebben. De Heilige Schrift bindt ons op het hart God boven alles lief te hebben en onzen naasten als onszelven. Deze vermaning brengt den oprecht denkenden mensch er toe de aard en het wezen van God te overpeinzen, want God eenigermate te begrijpen is een eerste vereischte om Hem in den hoogsten en meest waren zin lief te hebben.

Christus Jezus leerde zijn volgelingen de aard en het wezen van God kennen door middel van gelijkenissen, waarin hij de een of andere eigenschap van God, die licht te begrijpen is, naar voren bracht. Het wondervolle verhaal van den barmhartigen Samaritaan is een voorbeeld van naastenliefde. Waar de mensch, die onder de moordenaars was gevallen verzorgd en in een herberg gebracht werd door een Samaritaan, die hem liet voorzien van voedsel en van al hetgeen hij verder noodig mocht hebben, bevat deze gelijkenis een les, waardoor wij ten minste iets leeren verstaan van universeele liefde,—liefde dus voor de gansche menschheid. Niet slechts aan onze familieleden en onze persoonlijke vrienden, maar ook aan een zoogenaamden vreemdeling moet de warme genegenheid geschonken worden welke wij vermogen te geven. Een belangrijk punt bij de vervulling van het bevel God boven alles lief te hebben, is dat wij, door onzen naaste lief te hebben, een beeld geven van onze liefde voor God. In stede van een vage, abstracte liefde voor God, zien wij onze liefde voor Hem openbaar worden in een praktische, werkdadige liefde voor onze naasten.

Bij deze liefde tot onze medemenschen, die tot uiting komt in het dragen hunner lasten, meent men somtijds, dat dit woord ,,lasten" op een stoffelijke last zou duiden, en dat het dragen er van zwaar werk of een offer zou vragen, hetgeen voor onszelf slechte gevolgen zou kunnen hebben, zooals vermoeidheid of uitputting. Dit echter behoort niet het gevolg te zijn van liefdevol dienen, en kan dit zelfs niet wezen. Wij zijn gerechtigd een zegen voor onszelf te verwachten van elke vriendelijke daad, van elk liefdevol dienen. Dit beduidt niet, dat wij die liefdevolle hulp bewijzen moeten ten einde zelf een belooning te ontvangen; de belooning is het natuurlijk gevolg er van. Door anderen lief te hebben en te dienen, zullen wij immer zelf gezegend worden. Deze zegen kan zich voordoen in den vorm van de blijdschap en de bevrediging, welke voortspruiten uit welverrichte arbeid, maar wat de vorm ook zijn moge, de zegen zal niet uitblijven! Hij, die anderer lasten draagt, zal bevinden, dat zijn gevoel van vermoeidheid plaats maakt voor geluk en vreugde en vrede. Een ,,last" die met onzelfzuchtigheid en liefde gedragen wordt, is nooit zwaar.

Een klein meisje liep eens op straat; zij droeg haar jonger broertje op haar arm en moest al haar krachten inspannen om op de been te blijven, want het gewicht van den baby scheen te groot voor haar krachten. Toen zij langzaam voortliep, blikte een vriendelijke heer haar liefdevol in het gelaat en zeide tot haar: ,,Is hij niet veel te zwaar voor je?" Het antwoord van het kleine meisje liet niet op zich wachten; met een stralend gezichtje zeide zij: ,,O neen, mijnheer, 't is mijn broertje." Zij legde hierbij sterk de nadruk op het woord ,,broertje".

Dit kleine voorval was een groote les voor den vriendelijken heer. Geen last was het! Het gewicht was niet te zwaar, want zij deed het voor haar broertje. Hoe liefelijk zou het leven van ons, volwassenen, kunnen zijn, indien ook wij onze broeders met even veel vreugde dienden, in hun nooden voorzagen, hen hielpen hun lasten te dragen en hen waarlijk lief hadden met de liefde die van God komt! Iedere dag, ieder uur biedt ons gulden mogelijkheden voor zulk dienen! Hoe groot is het aantal dergenen die vermoeid voortschrijden op den levensweg en een helpende hand maar al te zeer van noode hebben!

Gelukkig inderdaad zijn degenen, die in onze tijd het genezend element van het Christendom hebben gevonden, dat in Christian Science geopenbaard is. Deze Wetenschap leert ons de aard en het wezen van God kennen. Zij leert ons van Zijn almacht en Zijn alomtegenwoordigheid, zij spreekt ons van de volmaakte werking van Zijn wet, die van toepassing is op iedere menschelijke nood. Zij geneest de kranken, vertroost de treurenden en bevrijdt de zondaren. De wet van God, in Christian Science geopenbaard, doet ons begrijpen wat ware substantie is, en helpt ons het gevoel van gebrek en begrenzing, met de daarmede gepaard gaande gedachtelijke smart en vrees, te overwinnen.

Zelfs met een geringe mate van het begrijpen, dat Christian Science schenkt, kan men deze Wetenschap onmiddellijk in toepassing brengen, ten einde bevrijding te verkrijgen van alle aardsche leed en ook terstond beginnen in de nooden van anderen te voorzien. In Miscellaneous Writings (blz. 133, 134) schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: ,,Liefde maakt elke last licht, en schenkt een vrede, die alle verstand te boven gaat, met de teekenen die daarop volgen." Wat deze vrede betreft, hij is inderdaad onuitsprekelijk, en wat de teekenen betreft,—aanschouwt de kranken, die genezen en de treurenden, die vertroost werden, de zondaren en onwetenden, die zijn geworden ,,wijs tot zaligheid"!

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science litteratuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, U. S. A.).

Spring in Tuscany

ROSE-RED lilies that bloom on the banner;
Rose-cheeked gardens that revel in spring;
Rose-mouthed acacias that laugh as they climb,
Like plumes for a queen's hand fashioned to fan her
With wind more soft than a wild dove's wing,
What do they sing in the spring of their time?

If this be the rose that the world hears singing,
Soft in the soft night, loud in the day,
Songs for the fireflies to dance as they hear;
If that be the song of the nightingale, springing
Forth in the form of a rose in May,
What do they say of the way of the year? . . .

Out of the throats of the loud birds showering,
Out of the folds where the flag-lilies leap,
Out of the mouths of the roses stirred,
Out of the herbs on the walls reflowering,
Out of the heights where the sheer snows sleep,
Out of the deep and the steep, one word. . . .

Vallombrosa remotely remembers,
Perchance, what still to us seems so near,
That time not darkens it, change not mars,
The foot that she knew when her leaves were Septembers,
The face lift up to the star-blind seer,
That saw from his prison arisen his stars.

—ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE, in "Four Songs of Four Seasons."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ...... $9.00 Three months...$2.25
Six months ...... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

National Hockey League Playoffs Start — Yale Swimmer Breaks a Record

Toronto Faces Boston Bruins At the Garden

First Game of Series for Championship Draws Record Crowd

Lineup at the Garden Tonight

Boston		Toronto
Barry, lw	...	rw, Conacher
Kaminsky, c	...	c, Primeau
Clapper, rw	...	lw, Jackson
Siebert, ld	...	rd, Clancy
Shore, rd	...	ld, Horner
Thompson, g	...	g, Hainsworth

Bruins Spares—Stewart, Beattie, Sands, Shannon, Motter, O'Neil, Shill, McInenly, Davie. Toronto Spares—Thoms, Kilrea, Finnigan, Kelly, Boll, Blair, Cotton, Day, Hollett, Doraty. Faceoff at 8:35 p. m.

Close to 17,000 rabid hockey fans will storm the Boston Garden tonight to view the Boston Bruins and Toronto Maple Leafs in action. Bruins, American group champions, and Leafs, Canadian division winners, begin a series of best-three-out-of-five games for the National Hockey League championship. The second game will be at the Garden Tuesday and the other in Toronto.

The demand for tickets is exceeding the supply by far and large. These two rivals have played so many previous thrilling games of hockey that fans are reluctant to miss the possible drama of tonight. Regardless of past history the lineup and personnel of the two clubs contains names of players who promise action. The executive force behind each team is equally dynamic. In sport phrasing the game is a 'natural.'

Primeau to Play

With the possible exception of the smooth-working little Toronto center between Harvey Jackson and Chuck Conacher, Joe Primeau, who met with an unpleasant mishap at Syracuse, the players of both teams are primed and conditioned for the struggle. Primeau will be in there and perhaps the mishap will have no bearing on his performance. That remains to be seen.

Since the Bruins entered the league they have won the league championship on two occasions. Toronto has triumphed only once, and that once was at the expense of Boston two years ago, when the most dramatic five-game series in the league history took place between the two. Toronto won out in the record overtime game of all time when the winning goal went in during the 105th minute of extra play. Three of the other four games also extended into overtime for decision.

Little Ceremony Planned

Very little in the way of ceremony will precede the game itself tonight. Boston fans have awaited the return engagement of these two teams in playoffs and are hopeful of seeing their favorites returned the victors this time. The strategy to be employed according to advance predictions may reach startling proportions. In Harvey Jackson and Conacher the Leafs present two scorers who require close coverage. Whether Frank Patrick can switch his men to meet this and at the same time maintain his own scoring power is one of the problems to be worked out. He intimates a scheme upon which he will stand or fall.

Because of championship importance the usual officials for timing, and goal umpiring are changed. The local timers and goal umpires during the regular season journey to New York and New Yorkers come here. The alternating of referees, new to playoffs, will be tried. Bill Stewart and Billy Bell work the first game tonight and then alternate with Ag Smith and Eusebe Daigneault thereafter.

Maple Leafs have spent the past few days at Syracuse and did not reach town until today. Bruins have rested since the close of the season, having only a light workout Thursday that was largely interrupted by photographers. Paul Haynes, third-line center of the locals, will not be ready for action before Tuesday. Alex Motter, youthful Cub center, recalled for the emergency, will get his first baptism of major-league championship play. His work against Maroons was promising.

Expect Wide-Open Game

Attempts to speculate on just what sort of game is on the dock for the tonight is futile. If one or the other should elect to play defensive hockey, the game will appear strange to local fans. Usually these two clubs open wide and storm up and down the ice in reckless abandon for goals. Penalties might play an important part in the game, and due to that prospect each player will enter the contest mindful of his need on the ice.

The Boston-Toronto affair is called the "A" series. The Montreal-Chicago meeting is "B" series and Rangers-Canadiens make up the "C" classification. Maroons and Chicago open their home-and-home total goal clash at Montreal tonight and Tuesday at Chicago. Rangers entertain Canadiens at New York tomorrow and then go to Montreal for the second game Tuesday. The winners of these two series meet for the right to challenge the winner of the Toronto-Boston affair for the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world championship.

Harvard Elects White

Leavitt S. White '37, has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity basketball team for next year. White played forward on this year's quintet and is the first sophomore in many years to be elected to a basketball captaincy at Harvard. He captained his freshman team last year and was one of the outstanding players both last year and this.

Trojans Out of I. A. A. A. A. Meet

LOS ANGELES, March 23 (AP)—The University of Southern California's Board of Athletic Control yesterday decided against sending its track and field squad to the Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America meet at Boston this spring because of curtailment of finances.

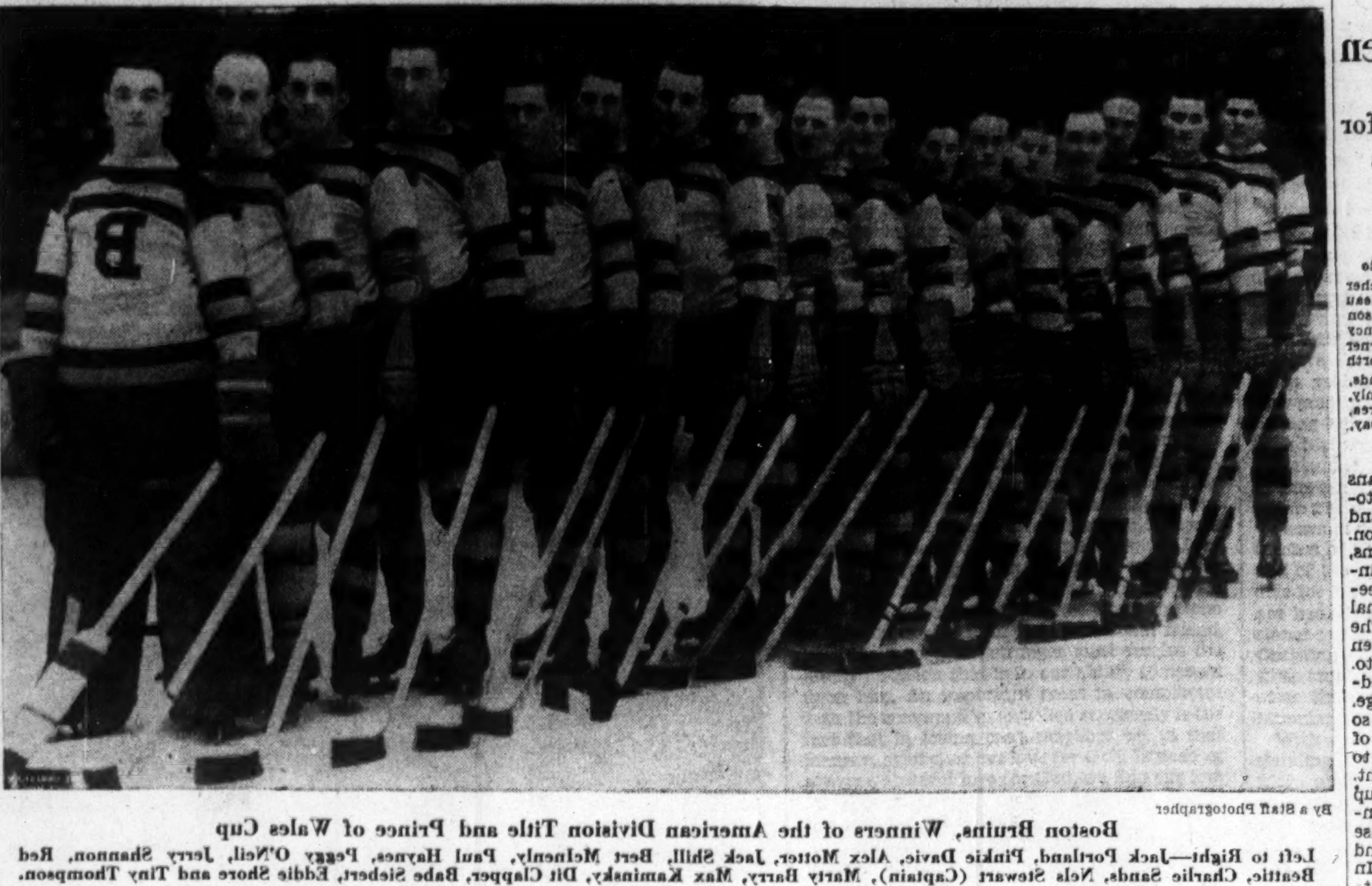
Allen Wins Tourney

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 23 (AP)—Frank Allen, youthful golfer from Pittston, Penna., won the annual Ponce de Leon championship here yesterday, defeating Ray Lenahan, Providence, R. I., 3 and 2.

College Fencing Result

New York 11, Rollins 6.

Meet Toronto Maple Leafs for National Hockey League Championship



By a Staff Photographer

Boston Bruins, Winners of the American Division Title and Prince of Wales Cup

Left to Right—Jack Portland, Pinkie Davie, Alex Motter, Jack Shill, Bert McInenly, Paul Haynes, Peggy O'Neil, Jerry Shannon, Red Beattie, Charlie Sands, Nels Stewart (Captain), Marty Barry, Max Kaminsky, Dit Clapper, Babe Siebert, Eddie Shore and Tiny Thompson.

Arena Audience Thrills to Skate Carnival Feature

An appreciative and enthusiastic capacity attendance of approximately 7000 people viewed the first night of the Skating Club of Boston's World Fair Carnival at the Boston Arena last night. Elaborate scenes, world famous skaters, American champions, and attractive settings and costumes were forced to give way to Suzanne Davis of Waban, who completely "stole the show." Miss Davis sacrificed beauty for comedy and proved a superb comedienne and literally "brought the house down" with laughter and admiration.

The visiting Europeans lived up to their advance publicity, skating with faultless technique and perfect rhythm to the music of Ruby Newman's orchestra. Vivi-Ann Hulten soloed in ballistic interpretations unlike that of any other performer. Her whirls and spins lacked the spectacular, being sensitively tuned to portrayal of the music. Idi Papez and Karl Zwack of Austria and Maxie Herber and Ernst Baier of Germany presented exotic pair-skating exhibitions that both thrilled and delighted.

Decorations, ice coloring, stage properties, costuming, music and lighting effects all were fitting to the acts. The long hours and laborious preparations by the executive committee of the club and Robert Murphy, Neil McKinnon and Harry Allen of the Boston Arena showed results.

Adding to the success of the carnival were the performances of the local professionals Mr. and Mrs. Willie Frick who scintillated in their pair-skating numbers and Mr. Frick contributed his famous candle dance to the success of the evening.

Maribel Y. Vinson and George E. B. Hill exhibited smoothly in singles and doubles as did the Maddens, Grace and James. Robin H. Lee of Minneapolis, American singles champion, added a clever solo number. Exhibitions by Polly Blodgett, Roger F. Turner, Bernard Fox and Joan Tozzer early in the evening set the program off to good start.

Among the many scenes offered were: The Avenue of Flags and the Transportation Building in the World's Fair atmosphere; Mother Goose Land Comes to Life; the Indian scene, the Fabulous Forties; the Plantation (in which Miss Davis first performed hilariously as the Dusky Belle); the Barn Dance; the Village Green; the Circus; the Twentieth Century; the Night Club and the closing Ballet to George Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue (choreography by Miss Vinson and George Hill). All the exhibitions were timed on the program to advantage, and, while the show was a little long, it held the large gathering throughout.

Again tonight the Arena will house a capacity gathering and the skaters will repeat their excellent performance of last night with possibly a change that might improve here and there. Even without the world's super woman skater, Sonja Henie of Norway, the show was a distinct success and largely because of the manner in which variety was planned and presented.

Plan Bigger Hockey Loop

FORT ERIE, Ont., March 23 (AP)—Officials of the New York-Ontario Hockey League began plans yesterday for enlarging the loop next season. Prospective entries, according to Harry Taber, president, are Lockport, Rochester and Tonawanda in New York and Niagara Falls and St. Catharines in Ontario. Taber said it is hoped a 10-club league may be formed. If this addition is made to the present six-club loop northern and southern sections may be mapped out.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

March 22

New York (N) 6, Cincinnati (N) 5.
Brooklyn (N) 6, Baltimore (IL) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 6, Toronto (IL) 3.
Boston (A) 6, Boston (N) 5.
Cleveland (A) 3, Washington (A) 0.
St. Louis (A) 9, House of David 1.
Detroit (A) 12, St. Louis (N) 5.
Pittsburgh (N) 7, Chicago (A) 4.

Williams Elects Holmes

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 23 (AP)—Nicholas H. Holmes of Chillicothe, Ohio, was elected captain of next year's Williams College basketball team, at a meeting of letter men yesterday. Holmes has played forward for the last two seasons, and also starred in track and football, as well as being an outstanding student.

College Gymnastic Result

Temple 41, Dartmouth 13.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE New England women's indoor tennis championships get under way at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, Mass., on Monday. Mrs. George W. Wightman has received more than 30 entries, Singles, doubles and mixed doubles are on the program. Entries for the doubles competition closes on Monday, and Tuesday is the deadline for the mixed doubles aspirants. Among those entered are Katharine Winthrop, Elena Ciccone, Marguerita (Cissy) Madden, Margaret Blake, Hilda Boehm, Louise Hedlund, Katherine Hubbell, Mrs. Reginald Smithwick, Mrs. Kendall Preston, Kay Parrott, Sylvia Hatch, Florence Chase, Helen L. Jones, Florence Gilmore, and Dorothy and Hazel Wightman.

Alice Bridges and the Harvard freshmen relay team broke records at the thirty-ninth annual Brookline Swimming Club meet at the Brookline Public Baths last night. Miss Bridges defended her New England A. A. U. 220-yard senior free-style championship and smashed the record in doing so. Miss Bridges swam the distance in 2m. 43 2-5s. The old record was 2m. 47 2-5s., held by Albina Osipowich. The Crimson yearlings completed the 200-yard freestyle relay race in 1m. 31 2-5s. in a trial heat. The former record, 1m. 43 2-5s., was made by the Boys' Club of Boston, Charlestown district. The event final was won by Greenwood Memorial in 1m. 42 1-5s. Springfield College won the senior N. E. 300-yard medley relay, 3m. 24s. Johny Higgins captured the senior N. E. 500-yard freestyle title in 6m. 7 3-5s.

Stepping of Yankee's new 165ft. 7in. mast at Neponset was postponed yesterday because of the 35-mile-an-hour wind hazard. The new steel spar will be fitted into her bronze heel cup and the setting up of her standing rigging will take place today, if weather permits. The Boston Class J yacht will compete abroad this summer. Her first race will be at Harwich, Eng., June 1.

In response to many inquiries from club officials on critical phases of the golf situation in Massachusetts, the service section of the Massachusetts Golf Association has arranged a speaker's program for its annual invitation dinner, which should prove of universal interest. This year the dinner meeting will be held at the Charles River Country Club, Newton Center, April 5, at 6:30 p. m.

Candidates for the Northeastern University varsity baseball team are scheduled to report at Huntington Field, Brookline, this afternoon, for their first outdoor work of the season. If conditions permit, Coach Al McCoy will line the boys up in a practice game.

Coach Dick Harlow of Harvard took his football charges outdoors for practice for the first time since the spring training season began. The new Crimson coach hopes to have a couple of scrimmages before the beginning of vacation, March 31. Yesterday at Boston College the largest squad ever to report for spring football practice greeted the new coach, John R. McNamara. Over 120 turned out. The first of this week a record squad turned out for spring training at Boston University's field.

Twenty candidates reported at Nickerson Field yesterday for the opening Boston University baseball practice.

Indianapolis Gets A. B. C. Tournament

A. B. C. Leading Scores

Five-Man Teams

Bilek Florists, Cleveland	2929
Shallcross Inks, Philadelphia	2914
Basset Clothes Shop, Amsterdam, N. Y.	2914
B. Feldman, Bayonne, N. J.	2912
Dick Builders, Cleveland	2889
Doubles	
B. Cook and R. Sehlie, Cincinnati	1285
H. Derga and L. Dzwonkowski, Detroit	1262
E. Hines and H. Whitehouse, Binghamton, N. Y.	1257
E. Fischer and W. Warren, New York	1256
A. Novitsky and J. Bartek, Hazelton, Penna.	1236
Singles	
W. Knox, Philadelphia	681
F. Schoen, Saginaw, Mich.	676
J. Grazisno, Carbondale, Penna.	674
D. Johnson, Indianapolis	672
C. Mensenberg, Scranton, Penna.	672
All Events	
B. Cook, Cincinnati	1889
W. Hiltebeital, Jenkintown, Penna.	1868
G. Kielwasser, Ann Arbor, Mich.	1866
D. Galloti, Rochester, N. Y.	1856
A. Novitsky, Hazelton, Penna.	1855

By the Associated Press

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 23—Indianapolis was voted the 1936 American Bowling Congress yesterday. An amendment by George Howard of Chicago, which provided that the country be divided into two sections and alternate each year in awarding the annual tournaments, was voted down.

Augie Janowsky of Detroit was retained as president. Janowsky was moved up from first vice-president to the presidency last October. All of the other officers were retained. E. W. Irving of San Francisco was a new addition to the executive committee.

Atlantic City, Buffalo, Detroit, Albany, New York, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and St. Louis placed bids for the 1937 and 1938 events.

Fred W. Tuerk, of Peoria, was selected to head the National Bowling Writers' Association. Vice-presidents elected were Leroy Chase, of Peoria; Glen Birchard, of Detroit; Les Koelling, of Indianapolis, and Tom Quinn, of Cleveland. Mort Luby, of Chicago, was named secretary-treasurer.

1934 Champions Lose In Basketball Tourney

DENVER, Colo., March 23 (AP)—Southern Kansas Stage Lines of Kansas City knocked the 1933-34 champion Tulsa Diamond Oilers out of the National A. A. U. basketball tournament with a 36-to-27 triumph here last night. The victory matched the Liners with the McPherson (Kan.) Globe Refiners in an all-Missouri Valley finale Saturday night.

The Missouri Valley champions, McPherson Refiners, rallied their way into the finals with a 40-to-36 victory over the Universal Pictures team of California, featuring all-America Chuck Hyatt, sparkplug of Tulsa's two champion teams.

Harvard and Yale Row Downstream June 21

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 23 (AP)—The annual Yale-Harvard boat race on the Thames River, New London, June 21, will be rowed downstream again this year, it was announced last night by the Yale Athletic Association.

The race is slated to start at 6 p. m. (E. S. T.). The two morning events, those between the Blue and Crimson freshman and junior varsity eights, will be over the two-mile course and upstream. The cub race will begin at 9 a. m., and the jayvees one-half hour later. Valentine Chappel of New London was again appointed chairman of the regatta committee.

The New Haven railroad, as usual, will run an observation train for both morning and afternoon events, with the Central Vermont Railroad slated to decide soon whether it will run a special for the varsity race.

Pickups

MEL OTT, the home-run-hitting outfielder of the New York Giants, broke his batting slump yesterday. He hit a homer with a man on base in the first inning of an exhibition game against Cincinnati, his first of the season. This drive, incidentally, was a leading factor in New York's 6-to-5 victory over the Reds. The Giants broke a losing streak of four games.

Emil "Dutch" Leonard of Brooklyn, winner of 14 National League games last year, was in mid-season form yesterday pitching against Baltimore. During the first six innings he yielded only one hit, gave one base on balls and struck out four men.

The Boston Red Sox and Braves opened their annual spring series yesterday at St. Petersburg and the result was a 6-to-5 triumph for the Sox. Both teams did some/fancy batting in spots, but the feature of the contest was the play of two rookies. Babe Dahlgren, young first baseman of the Red Sox, continued his sensational fielding by making several great plays. Although this youngster's ability to hit big league pitching remains a question mark at present, he is going to show Red Sox fans more class around that bag than they have seen for some time.

The other rookie who stood out yesterday was Joe Coscarart, the infielder whom the Braves purchased from the Seattle club for cash and three players. Coscarart, like Dahlgren, still must prove that he can hit major pitching, but so far the Braves' recruit has done very well indeed.

Babe Ruth continues to attract crowds to the Braves' games, but also he continues to be of little use to the club's offense. But then, the big fellow never did exert himself in the spring.

It is rumored that there are at least six men in the Braves' camp who have not signed their contracts. This group includes Thompson, Mowry, Mangum, Lee, Rhem and Jordan.

The Philadelphia Athletics have returned Robert Fausett, infielder, to the Galveston Club of the Texas League, for more experience. He specializes at third base.

Missouri Girl Wins Over Stella Walsh In 50-Meter Race

ST. LOUIS, March 23 (AP)—Helen Stephens, a high school lass from Fulton, Mo., sprang a surprise in the 50-meter final of the National A. A. U. women's track and field meet here last night by out-racing a classy field to win in 6.6s., thus tying the record.

The unheralded Missourian won the first heat of the qualifying trials in the same time. Stella M. Walsh, the Olympic star from Cleveland, finished second in the final. Thelma Norton, Toronto, was third, and Olive Hinder, a teammate, fourth.

All records will stand as new clay marks, as previously national meets have been run on the boards.

Evelyn Hall, Chicago, barely nosed out a teammate from the Windy City, Leora Johnson, to take the 50-yard high hurdles in 8.1s. It was a slow race. Mrs. Hall set the present indoor record of 7.6s. in 1933.

Roxy Atkins, Toronto, the defending champion, broke twice and was disqualified.

New Rowing Lanes For Charles River

New rowing courses with a system of permanent markers indicating the various racing distances have just been established on the Charles River Basin. The new rowing lanes, which are believed to be the most accurately measured courses in the country, will be used for the first time when Harvard, Princeton and Technology meet on April 27 in the race for the Compton Cup.

The change in courses, made necessary by the extensive park development on the Boston shore of the basin, was made through the co-operation of Technology, Harvard, the Union Boat Club and the Metropolitan District Commission. The survey and the work of laying out and marking the courses was carried out by members of the department of civil engineering of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under the direction of Prof. J. B. Babcock.

Although the eight-oared crews of Harvard and Technology predominate in the use of the Charles River Basin, Browne and Nichols School, Union Boat Club and others are also active in rowing on the river. In addition to the intercollegiate distance of 1¾, races are held for the mile distance and the Henley distance, one and five-sixteenths miles.

The course adopted starts near the Boston shore nearly opposite the M. I. T. boathouse, which is about a quarter of a mile below the Cottage Farm Bridge, and runs in a straight line, terminating near the Boston end of the Longfellow Bridge. The one-mile course ends opposite M. I. T., midway between the educational group of buildings and the Walker Memorial building, while the Henley course ends about a quarter of a mile above the Cambridge end of the Longfellow Bridge. The normal width of the course is 250 feet and is planned to accommodate five crews in a race.

Picard Leads With 208

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23 (AP)—Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna., headed down the stretch of the 72-hole Charleston open golf tournament today three strokes ahead of the field and five swings under par toward the 750 first prize money of the $3000 event. Picard, former professional at the Charleston Country Club, required only 208 strokes for the first 54 holes over the windswept Wappoo course, but close on his heels was Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Kansas City, who yesterday hopped into second place by tieing Picard's par-equaling 71 for a total of 211. Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y.; Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., and Willy Cox of Brooklyn, turned in sensational par-cracking rounds. Runyan, the P. G. A. champion, carded a 35, one under par, going out, and then grew hotter, coming home in 31, four under standard numbers. On the incoming route he had a pair of birdies and an eagle. Smith and Cox showed 67s for the third round.

Cunningham Wins Again

TORONTO, March 23 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham continued his sweep through the season's mile fixtures last night, winning the eight furlong feature of the Maple Leaf indoor games in 4m. 17.7s. The time failed to eclipse the new Canadian indoor record, 4m. 16.6s., Cunningham set at Hamilton Wednesday night. Cunningham trailed during the early running, but came up fast on the last two laps to beat his University of Pennsylvania rival, Gene Venzke, for the twentieth time in 21 meetings. Bill Daley of Detroit University was third. Eulace Peacock, Temple University, eclipsed all Canadian broad jump records when he cleared 24ft. 8¼in.

Kinsella Loses To James Reid In U. S. Squash

Comeback Attempt After Eight Years Ends in the Second Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—The attempt of Walter A. Kinsella, who retired undefeated eight years ago from squash tennis, to come back as an active factor in the game, came to an end yesterday evening at the Fraternity Club, where he is coach, when James T. Reid, the diminutive professional at Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, also a veteran of many years standing, wore down the former champion in a long five-game match, to enter the third round of the national open championship.

Reid was far more active, and the skillful racket handling of Kinsella could not withstand the court covering of the New Moon professional, who ran off with the final game with ease, after fighting Kinsella on even terms for the first three games and then coasting in the fourth. The score was 15—10, 12—15, 17—14, 4—15, 15—5.

One amateur and two professionals were the survivors in the other three matches of the evening, all in the second round. Joseph J. Lordi, New York Athletic Club, National Class B champion, was the amateur, and scored over Harold J. Kelly, assistant professional at Crescent, 18—14, 15—11, 6—15, 15—8.

The young amateur, who had been playing only two years, won the match with the same tactics as he has shown all season, with possibly a trifle more finesse than he has shown in the amateur ranks. His court covering and angle play was his mainstay, and except for a brief interval in the third game, when Kelly's forcing shots caused Lordi to make many errors, he was the steadier.

The winning professionals were Thoms Iannicelle, Essex Club, runner up for the last two years, who swamped F. Barry Ryan Jr., amateur, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—5, 15—5; and Leif Nordlie, now at City Athletic Club, where he replaced Frank J. Ward, retiring champion, who did not compete this year. Nordlie had Thomas Byrne, assistant at New York Athletic Club, for his opponent, and won in straight games, coming out from behind in the second when apparently close to losing it, to win at 15—8, 18—14, 15—3.

The balance of the second round will be played on Monday.

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—Second Round

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale Club (amateur), 15—8, 15—5, 15—5.

Joseph J. Lordi, New York Athletic Club (amateur), defeated Harold J. Kelly, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 18—14, 15—11, 6—15, 15—8.

James T. Reid, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, defeated Walter A. Kinsella, Fraternity Club, 15—10, 12—15, 17—14, 4—15, 15—5.

Leif Nordie, City Athletic Club, defeated Thomas Byrne, New York Athletic Club, 15—8, 18—14, 15—3.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	28	6	13	181	122	62
Quebec	23	6	18	138	119	52
Providence	18	12	16	133	141	48
New Haven	15	9	23	122	145	39
Philadelphia	15	3	29	122	159	32

Result March 22

Boston 7, Quebec 1.

Baltusrol Course Picked by U. S. G. A. For the 1936 Open

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The 1936 open golf championship was awarded yesterday by the United States Golf Association to the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., the dates to be announced later.

Assignment of the 72-hole medal play tournament to Baltusrol virtually assures the East of the three major championships next year. The 1936 amateur and women's tournaments will be played in Cleveland and Minneapolis, respectively. If the usual course is followed these championships will revert to the East in 1936. This year's open championship will be played on June 6, 7 and 8 at Oakmont near Pittsburgh.

Baltusrol, the scene of six U. S. G. A. championships in the past—open in 1903 and 1915, amateur in 1904 and 1926 and the women's in 1901 and 1911—is one of the longest-standing member clubs of the parent organization.

It was organized in 1895. During the intervening 40 years the club has developed into two 18-hole courses, cradled in attractive woodland, and is regarded as one of the foremost tests of the game in the country. The courses measure 6500 yards each with pars of 72.

Of the championships held there in the past the most memorable is the 1926 amateur tournament. The redoubtable Bobby Jones was beaten in the 36-hole final by George von Elm, who conquered the great Atlantan by a score of 2 and 1 and gained revenge for the unforgettable 9-and-8 trouncing he was administered by Jones at Merion in the same tournament in 1924.

Ten Oklahomans Reach Semifinals

BETHLEHEM, Penna., March 23 (AP)—Eastern and Southern wrestlers sat on the sidelines today and wondered who could stop the march of Oklahoma's mighty grapplers in the National Collegiate A. A. wrestling championships.

A session which began in the early afternoon yesterday and wound up early this morning reduced the original field of 139 to the 32 semi-finalists in eight divisions and just half of the survivors represented Oklahoma institutions.

The defending champions from Oklahoma A. and M. led the field with six survivors. Oklahoma University had four men left; Southwestern Oklahoma Teachers prevented another quartet of semi-finalists and Northeast Oklahoma Teachers two.

Breaking into this monopoly came Illinois, Big Ten champions, with five men, while the East was left with six grapplers, representing as many different colleges. The South had only one survivor, Hugo Bonina, Washington and Lee heavyweight.

Indiana, with three men, and Iowa State with one gave the Mid-west further representation. The Eastern colleges were Lehigh, Columbia, Pennsylvania State, Rutgers, St. Lawrence and Haverford.

Transit Revenues Decline

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The Transit Journal reports another drop in transit revenues for the week ended March 15, which carried the index down to 96.98, compared with 98.40 for the previous week. The decline was general in all sections, the publication stated.

College Track Result

Wesleyan 78, Conn. State 35.

Hoyt of Yale Makes New Mark In Medley Race

Features Qualifying Events in Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Assn. Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—Norris D. Hoyt of Yale, furnished the sensation of the opening day in the twenty-ninth annual individual championships of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association in the pool of the College of the City of New York, when he broke the intercollegiate and championship mark established a year ago by Walter Q. Ashley, Jr. Rutgers, by swimming the distance in the 300-yard medley race in 3m. 36.4s., against Ashley's record of 3m. 47.5s.

Time trials decided the four qualifiers for the final this evening, with Ashley excluded by landing in fifth place. The others were William Giesen, Fordham, Arthur W. Hyland, Annapolis, and Thomas A. Wright Jr., Columbia.

Hoyt also qualified for the final in the quarter-mile free-style trials, with Hyland, J. P. Plichta, and J. D. Stevens, all of the Naval Academy team, also listed. His time placing him first, was 5m. 5.1s.

H. Paul Buckingham, Yale, led the divers, with 95.30 points, while the other qualifiers were John H. Barrett, Princeton; Alfred C. Atterbury, Syracuse; Joseph J. Lyman Jr., Brown; William W. Roveto, Columbia, and J. M. Carnes, Navy.

A surprise developed in the 150-yard backstroke trials when W. H. Willey, Princeton, made faster time than either of the Yale stars, with George Mittendorf, Yale, second, and two more outsiders, Robert T. Fisher Jr., Harvard, and Edward W. Simpson, Rutgers, crowding out Carl Haefele, Colgate, and the other two Yale representatives, Rufus Easton and F. A. Wiggin.

Eugene Jennings, Columbia, Monroe E. Hammerdinger, Brown, Frederick M. Lee, Brown, and David I. Livingston, Yale, are the survivors in the 50-yard sprint, with Lee and Livingston making the best time, 24s.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
MONDAY at 8:15
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
DR. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
Soloist RUTH POSSELT Violin
Fri. Mar. 29 at 2:30—Sat. Mar. 30 at 8:15 Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina" (Act III) and Stravinsky's "Rite of Spring." Chorus and Soloists.

Sat., March 30, at 2:30
Fairyland Scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream"
with Mendelssohn's Incidental Music
Orchestra—ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Colette Humphrey, PUCK: Milton Parsons, OBERON; Miriam Catherton, TITANIA; Ernest Deacon, BOTTOM.

ALL-WAGNER CONCERT
Handel & Haydn Society
DR. THOMPSON STONE Conductor
Boston Orchestral Society
PAUL ALTHOUSE
Blanche Haskell, Vera Keene, James Houghton, Hudson Carmody
Rienzi and Flying Dutchman overtures; choruses and solos from Parsifal, Lohengrin, Tannhauser, Die Meistersinger.
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
Wednesday Evening, April 24
Seats $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, no tax. Mail orders to GEO. F. HATCH, 15 Beacon St., Boston

Jordan Hall—Tom'w 3:15
Peoples Symphony
FABIEN SEVITZKY, Conductor
MARGARET MACDONALD
PIANO SOLOIST
Tickets 50c to $1.00

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
METROPOLITAN OPERA
Mon., APRIL 1—(One Week)
Tickets at Box Office
(Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

JORDAN HALL, Mar. 28, 8:15
APOLLO CLUB CHORUS 60 MEN
DR. THOMPSON STONE, Conductor
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
EUGENE CONLEY, Tenor
Moor Double Keyboard Piano
Tickets at box office: $2, $1.50, $1

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UNIVERSITY THEATRE
HARVARD SQUARE Kirk. 4580
Mon., Tues., Wed., Mar. 25, 26, 27
CHARLES DICKENS'
David Copperfield
2:35 — 5:35 — 8:35

NEW YORK, N. Y.

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"THE GREAT WALTZ"
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Matinees Wed. and Sat. 55c-$2.20
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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

Stores That Teach Good Taste

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

New York

FOR the last few weeks Altman's has been setting forth in street windows and on display floors, the wide and pleasing adaptability of gray tones as foundation for the treatment of rooms. Usually thought of as dull and neutral in effect, the forms and manners in which it has been applied here demonstrate that it has unexpected richness and refinement, which may become apparent under skilled direction.

Not enough credit, it seems to me, is given to trade in general and to better department stores in particular, for their part, by such showings as this, in developing good taste in furnishing homes. Of course, it is not their direct aim to do so, rather their purpose is to sell the largest possible amount of certain goods. In course of selecting and offering these goods, to mention only the retail phase, people of excellent training in some or all the essentials of practical interior decoration are employed.

Some of us may wish that the energy and ingenuity of sellers did not tend to start so many short-lived fads, which survive only a little while as "the vogue" or "the smart thing this season." But beneath these expedients to excite the customer, which stores are always devising, there is often a sound foundation of first-rate taste and aesthetic talent. When these specialists have given their best thought to developing an idea, the results are very likely to hold much that the public may benefit from, whether they buy or merely observe.

A present example is the attention that this great store has focused on one color. It is a common knowledge that any other color goes well with gray; also that there are very many grays. The standard color card shows 10, which by no means make all the variations. With these points in its favor, Altman's designers were able to combine grays with enlivening contrasts on furniture for several parts of the home, making many effects that blend vivacity with quiet and dignity.

On a sofa of English Regency type, the upholstery was of a wavy weave that seemed to shimmer in many grays, the piping in soft green matching the little exposed wood of the frame. Nearby was a wing chair covered with gray leather, fastened by many brown headed tacks the color of the chair legs. A modern bedroom set was of harewood, trimmed with black and with narrow bands of red or blue.

All these and more on the upper floors are proof enough that gray goes well with anything, in the hands of the competent. It was in the windows that the full skill of the staff had freest exercise. In one a living room is set up in an adaptation of the somewhat formal manner of English Regency (1811-1820). Here black for the gun-metal mirror atop and back of the console table, with gilt on the columns and elsewhere, gave the needed contrasts and vivacity. In another window a dining room's essentials were assembled with striking excellence of taste reminiscent of the Louis XVI style. Table and chairs were painted in soft blue gray, set off by gold ornaments; the table had a mahogany top and the chairs, jade-green leather seats and backs.

It was in the luncheon setting that interest centered, and here as nowhere else the potential beauties of combined grays were revealed. Only partly covering the mahogany top were squares of doilies and napkins in coarse, woven linen in broad stripes of two deep tones. Plates patterned in gold luster and glass and silver that lent still other grays to the grouping, made the main portions of this successful solution of a nice problem in practical design.

With this emphasis given to a single phase of color planning, Altman's lends point to the suggestion that the most intelligent merchandising tends to develop general good taste and to stimulate its application far beyond the delivery of the store's wares.

Courtesy Frank Partridge & Sons, Ltd., London and New York to The Christian Science Monitor

Refinements in English Design Extending Over Three Quarters of a Century Are Found in These Two Settees, Each for Two People, and in the Six Foot "Sleeping Sofa."

Side by side are rich examples of settees such as were found in some English homes about two centuries ago. The first, at the left, William and Mary in style, is only three feet long and is covered with the tapestry from England's own royal looms at Mortlake. The designs of flowers, foliage and fruit are typical of the exuberant tastes of Charles II's reign, when trumpet-shaped legs and X stretchers began to appear. A few years after, when William and Mary ruled, such forms had come to prevail, and so are attached to their names.

About 30 years later the "sleeping sofa" shown below was made for some home of wealth. This date—1710—places it, by time as well as style, in the Queen Anne class. It is six feet long when the ends are closed, twice the length of the one just noticed. Here, too, the covering is Mortlake tapestry, some of which was nearly a century old when the sofa was made. It is a gorgeous affair, with its brilliant colorings of red tropical birds and massed, many-hued foliage, fruits and blooms. Established in 1620 by James I, the tapestry works at Mortlake produced spasmodically until about 1700.

Many will be surprised to have the settee at the right, above, called Chippendale in style, but it really is of the type which was produced during his early years in London. Then, Louis XV forms were those most fashionable in London, and this is a good example of the way the best English cabinetmakers adapted and simplified the French models which inspired them. The covering here is contemporary needlework, floral, in natural colors, done on a bright yellow background.

What beautiful curves sweep up from the legs to form the arm supports!

An Attractive Reception Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

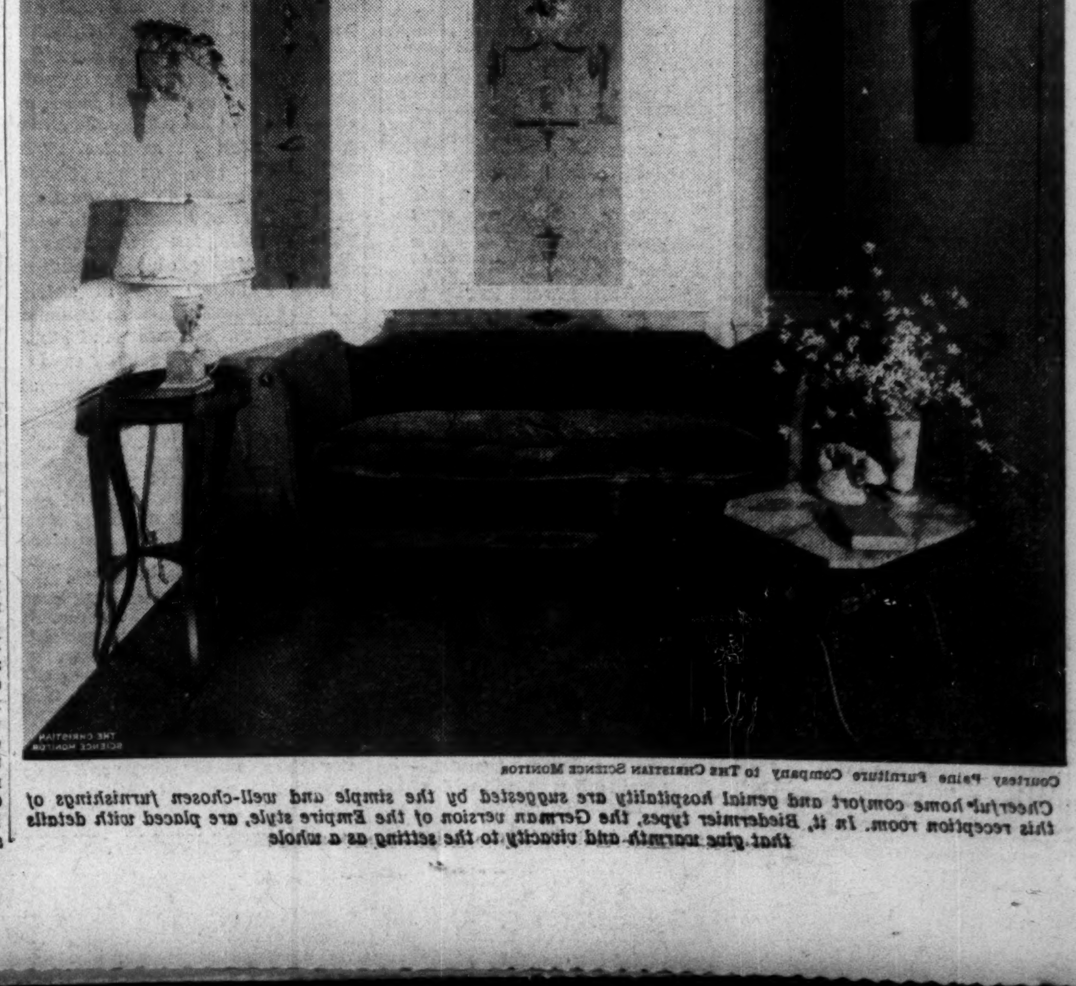
FIRST impressions of the modern method of decorating and furnishing reception rooms gave promise of easy solving of a problem that often confronts home makers. Interior decorators are frequently asked "to do something different for that room." Little does such a home owner realize that the competent adviser depends almost entirely upon the taste and suggestions of the client. It is your home and not the decorator's. The problem is simple, no matter what type of room you are considering. If a room is inviting, convenient and comfortable upon completion, you may have solved the problem as well as any professional could.

Entering the apartment recently furnished by a friend, we are greeted on the threshold with the sight of a reception room beyond, that in itself acts as host. A soft, yet clearly lighted room invites spontaneous good cheer and welcome. Resting upon a Biedermeyer table, we find a conventionally modern lamp as the only illumination in the room. The base of the lamp is classic in design and yet modern in feeling. It is decorated in simple motif in order to give prominence to its general contour. The parchment shade harmonizes with the base of the lamp.

The walls are divided into panels extending from the base-board to ceiling molding. Breaking the severity of plain walls is no easy task for even the most ingenious decorator. In this room we are delighted to find the delicately ivory-painted walls utterly void of severity. The panels directly opposite the entrance are decorated in a Florentine motif on a cerulean blue background that lends a beautiful and rich color contrast to the other furnishings. In the center of another wall hangs an oil painting in a black and gold frame with an oval mat. On the opposite wall we see an unusual and delightful touch in modern decoration that lends life and grace to the room—a potted vine bracketed on the wall in a colorful Italian pot.

We are invited to rest for a moment on a sofa that looks pleasantly formal but invitingly comfortable. Covered in gold velvet, its Biedermeyer design commands our attention. The frame is of maple and happily relieved of severity by decorations of black and gold. The one-piece seat cushion is piped in black. The general contour and grace of this divan literally invites you to rest here. It is beautiful, modern, and decidedly livable. At arm's reach, a low occasional table stands, decorative and useful piece of furniture. On its imitation marble top of wood rests the telephone, a vase with fresh cut flowers, and our host's book casually dropped when we entered the room. This Biedermeyer style table makes one feel right at home. Too often such tables seem merely ornamental and not useful. Then they tend to give a room a formal stiffness that is hardly inviting.

A first impression is a lasting one. The room in which we receive our guests should be inviting and comfortable. The reception room we have visited is both, in every respect. It has color, grace, simplicity in design and above all is homelike.



Courtesy Paine Furniture Company to The Christian Science Monitor

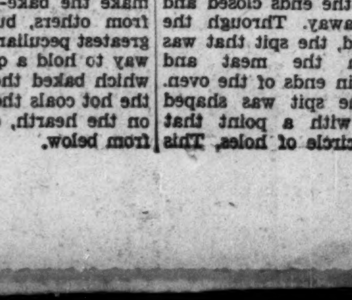
Cheerful home comfort and genial hospitality are suggested by the simple and well-chosen furnishings of this reception room. In it, Biedermeier types, the German version of the Empire style, are placed with details that give warmth and vivacity to the setting as a whole

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

Dutch Oven and Bake-Kettle

FOR a long time before cook stoves appeared, and while the open fireplace and the brick oven served for all cooking, various devices helped ease domestic labors. Some of them seem very primitive now; in fact, they always were primitive, being only slight improvements on the methods used by uncivilized peoples — yet they were in use as late as the times of our great-grandparents, in the early 1800's.



A common utensil was the Dutch oven, made of tin, for roasting meats. It was, roughly, a hollow cylinder, about two feet long, with the ends closed and one side cut away. Through the center ran a rod, the spit that was thrust through the meat and rested in holes in ends of the oven. One end of the spit was shaped like a crank, with a point that slipped into a circle of holes. This allowed the meat to be turned and held at any one of several points to secure even baking. Drippings were caught in the portion below and were drained off through a short spout, set low on one end. When placed with the front, or open side, next the fire, the contents could be inspected and basted by lifting the hinged flap at the back.

An appliance often used for small quantities was the cast-iron bake-kettle, shown in the upper sketch. Three longish legs and a deep-set cover with a high flange around its edge—these are the two features that make the bake-kettle look different from others, but the cover is the greatest peculiarity. It was made this way to hold a quantity of hot coals which baked the top of food, while the hot coals the kettle was set over on the hearth, cooked the contents from below.

C. G. B.

Net Novelties For Curtains

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

NEW variations of the earlier types of fish nets are now becoming popular for lace curtains The half-inch square, open mesh, is the type usually called fish net, but there are now smaller meshes as well as complicated patterns. Heavy cords are brought into some styles at intervals, while others have a kind of all-over pattern made of coarse thread.

In panel style which can be cut in sections to fit any width window, fish net is now available. Each section is about nine inches wide and one can buy all the way from one to 16 sections. This is advantageous for groups of windows where the middle one may be twice the width of the two side ones. In such a case the center panel might be eight sections wide and the side ones only four, all matching.

An advantage is that the large open mesh allows more light to penetrate the room than is possible with the smaller mesh. Yet, the coarser nets are for more informal rooms and cannot be used so suitably with brocade hangings; they need printed linens, and rough weave materials for the draperies.

Fine Furnishings At Public Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A SUPERB Chippendale carved mahogany and petit point pole screen, believed by MacQuoid to have been made by Thomas Chippendale himself; the bedroom tapestry of Charles III, King of Spain, 1759-1788; a rare sixteenth century armorial tapestry with the insignia of Diane de Poitiers; a magnificent chased and gilded silver Tiffany service of about 200 pieces: these are among the outstanding features of a catalogue of fine furniture, art objects, decorations and valuable jewelry from several sources, which will go on exhibition March 23 at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries here, prior to dispersal the afternoons of March 29 and 30.

London Happenings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

A STRANGER walked into Sotheby's the other morning with a small parcel, removed the paper wrappings and, displaying an old and empty silver casket, asked if it could be sold immediately as he needed urgently some extra money. He thought the casket might possibly bring the few pounds desired although he did not think it had any special value.

The firm's catalogue was already out but they inserted a fly-leaf describing the piece. To the owner's astonished delight, it realized a few days later £297 19s. 8d. or £7 15s. an ounce.

The beautiful piece had been designed by the celebrated plate-worker Benjamin Pyne of St. Martin's le Grand, City, in the year 1690, the days of William and Mary.

In the same week a pair of yellow-and-green vases with a romantic history were put up at Christie's. They had long stood neglected in a house in suburban Wembley Park, the scene of the famous exhibition. One day their owner decided to dispose of them—"might be worth a few shillings," he thought. He took them to the salesroom where an expert saw at a glance that the vases were Chinese K'ang Hsi porcelain, early 1700's. The green decoration on the yellow ground was extremely rare.

"We can promise a good sale for you," remarked the expert. The vases realized 195 guineas.

Several pieces by American silversmiths were offered at the same salesroom the other afternoon and brought remarkable prices per ounce. One was a 2⅓ ounce dredger, of octagonal form, by William Simpkins of Boston, circa 1720. This brought 420 shillings an ounce or a total of £52 10s. It was won by a retired British naval officer, turned professional collector.

In the year 1693 a Somersetshire plowman unearthed the world-famous King Alfred Jewel, now one of the greatest treasures in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

In the summer of 1934 a Lincolnshire plowman, who can neither read nor write, turned up under his plow no fewer than 178 Roman silver coins of great antiquarian value.

In January, 1935, the treading of cattle belonging to a Dorsetshire farmer revealed beneath the banks of the River Frome scores and scores of gold coins of early Stuart days, the dog of the same farmer having been previously responsible for the discovery in a badger hole of a spearhead 2000 years old and said to be one of the finest specimens excavated.

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Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Vocational Guidance—A Drive Against Crime

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Way Out for Baffled Youth

Taught to Find Security—Likely to Keep Straight

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a man hunt is on, to the tune of screaming sirens and radio-equipped police cars, it is likely to be the climax of a vocational life gone wrong, in the opinion of Dr. John M. Brewer of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University.

"Educators have come to realize that the public schools must take definite steps to give pupils vocational guidance. First, though, they must find out more about the jobs that are available," he declares.

Exploratory or "try-out" courses under school direction are an important trend in education away from crime; "an honest effort on the part of educators to utilize vocational guidance to point out avenues of effort offering good wages and living conditions under which good citizenship may flourish," Dr. Brewer calls them. "Rather than have children drift into unsuited occupations in which they may fail or become discontented, we are trying through vocational guidance to help them discover and utilize their abilities. Untold misery and occupational turnovers, costly to the individual and the nation, may be avoided in this way.

At a time when industrial enterprises are keying their methods to new social and economic trends, schools must do the same, he believes. "Old-style memorized study of so-called cultural courses having little bearing on modern conditions must be completely changed if education is to re-establish its right to the millions of dollars spent yearly in an attempt to make a literate and informed citizenry."

> **From a Vocational Guidance Expert**
>
> **"A recent study of crime shows that 92 per cent of the breaches of law and order are directed against property. This indicates the importance of vocational guidance, that all the people may be taught the right way of acquiring money and property."**
>
> **"Schools can well spend part of their time teaching pupils how to re-educate themselves and add more skills in later life. Thus education may be of service to the nation in helping its citizens to meet employment emergencies of depression periods."**
>
> **"The pupil must be encouraged to think out his life problems, taught how to arrive at his own decisions, and to act on these decisions in a manner satisfactory to himself and his fellows. Many life activities must be furnished by the school, and in addition to class work based upon these activities, the school must furnish counselors to provide individual help in working out difficult problems."**

Where an actual vocational guidance program cannot be brought into a school for one reason or another, teachers are urged to inject as much vocational guidance as possible into their teaching of standard school subjects, and to inform themselves as fully as possible in fields that will enable them to do this alertly and effectively.

For instance, a California high school teacher of English, in handing back a low-grade English theme, to a senior whose English composition was consistently poor, said, "This story about your summer vacation trip is not nearly so good as the news story you had in the school paper on the Little Theater."

"But this isn't a news story!" replied the astonished pupil, who had aspirations to be a "by-line" writer on some metropolitan paper a few years hence.

"Your trip was news to me," replied the teacher, "but I didn't learn much from your account of it. I did learn a lot about the school's Little Theater that I had never known before."

Connection Established

Thereafter, the English themes showed remarkable improvement, for the high school senior had found the correlation between English composition and his vocational goal.

Oral English, developing clear, spontaneous and correct speech which has a lifelong use in all forms of human activity, needs more stressing, in the opinion of Dr. Brewer, who values it above written composition in getting work and keeping it in adult life. Few business men have time to write letters; they dictate them and then go on orally until another matter needed as record or communication comes up. Much business is now done over the telephone, with a letter coming later to confirm the deal. Yet, with all this change through speeding up of industry and invention, general English composition courses in most schools have changed little.

But most important in the vocational guidance trend is the "exploratory" or "try-out" system in which many broad trade and professional roads are opened up in lieu of the crooked lane to "easy money" and perhaps prison terms and baffled lives. Tours to business establishments to see people earning a living are good, but actual contact with bills of lading, hoes, paint brushes, monkey wrenches and business appliances are better, Dr. Brewer holds.

General shop courses, he has found from investigation, can displace "manual training" and give inside information about 20 to 30 industrial callings within a school year. The problem of the schools is to quicken latent interests so that serious directional training may be started as soon as a vocational goal is established.

Needs Trained Teachers

Deploring that vocational guidance is still largely an "extra," not yet given nation-wide consideration in school curricula, Dr. Brewer in his book "Education as Guidance," states: "How to live, if it is ever to be learned, must be rescued from the level of radio talk, the columnist and the Sunday supplement, and placed on a level equal to that of trigonometry, French and geography, with trained teachers, textbooks, periodicals, national commissions, and adequate attention by teachers' colleges."

Many problems of social and economic changes may be met by courses that help to develop versatility, it is pointed out. Schools can well spend part of their time teaching pupils how to re-educate themselves and add more skills in later life. Thus education may be of service to the nation in helping its citizenry to meet employment emergencies of depression periods. If a highly specialized worker on automobile fenders, under present conditions, finds himself out of a job, he usually waits until times are better and then goes back to work making more fenders. If conditions fail to brighten quickly enough, his savings dwindle and he becomes a relief problem in his community. If by spare-time training, he could have learned other forms of useful work, perhaps allied in manual skill, he might find other employment.

From a Code Authority

A most serious charge against education today is that it has failed in adequately teaching ethics and good citizenship, Dr. Brewer maintains. To illustrate his statement he read from a letter from an NRA code authority in a western state, as follows:

> Even in the basic requirements of the business world, the schools have failed to make any adequate contribution. . . . NRA codes are full of prohibitions against things which no honest, law-abiding business men should consider doing. Three fourths of my time is taken up, and I dare say that the same thing can be said about every Code Authority in the United States, with the attempt to get people to be honest in their business dealings. . . .
>
> If education had really done its part, there would be no need for men like myself who are constantly engaged in the effort to teach businessmen the elements of arithmetic, the Ten Commandments and simple honesty.

While Dr. Brewer accepts this indictment he is at least hopeful for the future, because he feels that educators and school executives, faced with the necessity of revising courses of study to meet reduced budgets are forced to revaluate the old "standard" school subjects. If, however, no constructive developments should come of such revisions, he predicts "that no amount of juvenile court work or other devices will alone check crime. The old-style formalized curriculum drives countless boys and girls to rebellion. Playgrounds, boys' clubs, and other agencies detached from the school and providing no opportunity to study the theory of the activities carried on, are insufficient. Vocational guidance, fortified by the parents and the churches, is needed to focus thought upon ethical problems and to develop the morale of future citizen-workers."

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Courtesy of Department of Education, Chosen

Only a Few Traditional Korean Schools Like the One Above Remain, with the Chinese Classics Being Repeated Aloud in Unison and the Odd Korean Shoes Left on the Doorstep. Modern Buildings Like the One Below Have Been Built by the Japanese for Their Own Children and the Koreans. The Building Shown Is the Korean Common School at Keijo.

Old Korean System in Eclipse

Modern Schools Spread Apace at Japanese Behest

By Roland Hall Sharp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KOREA, with its new-old name of Chosen—ironically revived by the Japanese absorbers—is Exhibit A for assessing the effects of Japanese methods on the social and educational life of peoples subjected to the Rising Sun.

Manchuria is Exhibit B in point of time and will no doubt be far more significant than Korea, because of possible Japanese expansion into other strictly Chinese areas. But it is too soon to see more than the first lines of educational development in Manchoukuo, while Korea has been administered as an integral part of the Island Empire since 1910, and was under Japanese protectorate before that.

In education, as in government, hygiene, industry and transportation, the first and inescapable fact about Japanese methods is their modernity, their efficiency. The contrast between these admirable qualities and the backwardness of usual Oriental communities is nowhere more striking than in Korea.

Oriental Scenes

For centuries the Koreans have been a subject people. Poverty, due in part to the lack of resources, but also to the exactions of conquerors, has left its mark deep. Mud huts with squalid surroundings tell their story. Rice paddies are ragged, ill kept, in contrast with the machine-like perfection of Japanese holdings. Floods roam almost at will in the river valleys. Farmers return after the waters subside, pitifully trying to prop rice plants in line on knee-deep mud.

Here and there concrete dams and culverts protect the rice lands. These are marks of Japanese efficiency. The Koreans greet these material improvements and their new brick school buildings with modified enthusiasm, for there appears to be a strong though only slightly expressed consciousness of being still a subject people. The movement for independence does not marshal a large following, despite the efforts of Dr. Singman Rhee at Geneva. As "President of the Provisional Government of the Korean Republic," Dr. Rhee sends out documents periodically to his countrymen abroad and to all groups or organizations he thinks might be interested in his cause.

In Korea itself, however, there is no question of independence as even a remote possibility. It is difficult to determine what the Koreans are thinking, and I make no pretense of knowing. During my stay in the country, however, I saw enough and inferred enough to gather that the Koreans endure, rather than welcome, Japanese domination. The spontaneous gratitude they might be expected to feel for the efficient government and modern educational system introduced by Japan is certainly not in evidence. But that may not be surprising, since the Koreans appear to be a singularly stoical race.

Traditional School

What, then, have been the educational improvements?

The first and most sweeping observation is that the traditional study of the Chinese Classics, formerly the center and almost the circumference of Korean education, has given way to modern subjects. The Korean school of old consisted of a small dwelling, open on one or more sides and raised only slightly above the ground. The children "parked" their strangely characteristic shoes—which turn up at the toe and back and have no heel—outside the opening and sat on the floor around their venerable teacher.

There are very few of these old schools left. Instead, Korean children, like Japanese living in the country, attend large modern schools. There they learn ways of the West, even to technical subjects. But the study of Chinese Classics is not discouraged. It has simply been demoted from its former monopoly. In 1930 the Government established the Confucian Institute, giving a two-years' course in Confucian writings, besides the Japanese language and civics.

The always vexed question of using or not using the native tongue in the schools of a subject people has arisen sharply in Korea. Japanese, of course, became the official language, but Korean is also taught. The Japanese also point to their efforts to purify the Korean language and to awaken interest in the past of the country. At the museum in Keijo may be seen many archaeological specimens of great antiquity, gathered and preserved by Japanese initiative.

Ancient Sohtang Replaced

It was under the Japanese protectorate that the new form of public and private common schools for Koreans began to replace the ancient Sohtang, or private common school. By 1910 there were 100 of the new schools, including 40 private ones. Then came an increase to 482 by 1919, and in 1927 an eight-year plan was launched for the purpose of assuring at least one school in each village or township. This plan ends this year, and is well on the way to realization.

In addition to elementary and secondary education, there are normal schools as well as industrial schools and colleges. The Japanese administrators point to the fact that Koreans pay only 2.56 yen per capita for the education of their children while Japanese residents of Korea pay 22.77 yen.

Education is a Japanese passion, and there can be no question they will continue to improve modern educational facilities in Korea or wherever else they go. Whether the loss of native customs is repaid by a gain of efficiency without liberty is a question far wider than Korean and Japanese. With the contemporary trend toward dictatorships, it is an issue agitating the West as well as the East.

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The New York Stock Exchange

You and the Law Series—56

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater
Counselors at Law

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not the building at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets in lower New York which attracts the visitor. It is the one room in that building in which there is operated the largest open market for securities in the United States.

Scattered about in the busy room are oval shaped enclosures known as trading posts. All stocks admitted to trading on the exchange are assigned to one of these posts, each of which is the market for from 30 to 40 securities. Business transacted in any particular stock is handled at the post to which it has been assigned.

The purpose of the exchange is to furnish its members with facilities for transacting their business, including this convenient room in which to conduct such transactions. Only members are admitted to the floor for trading.

The government of the exchange is in the hands of a governing committee, which is made up of the president, the treasurer and 40 of its members, who are elected annually. Shortly after each election, they appoint from their members a number of committees, among them a committee of 15 on admissions. All applications for membership in the exchange and all transfers of membership must be submitted to this committee, an affirmative vote of two thirds of the entire committee being necessary to elect to membership.

Only individuals may become members. A firm which wishes to conduct a brokerage security business on the exchange must be represented by one of its partners. The firm itself cannot become a member.

The members of the governing committee pass on all securities before admitting them to dealing on the exchange; and if, at any time, a security fails to measure up to the necessary requirements, it is removed from the list.

The company issuing the security is required to furnish certain prescribed information which must be satisfactory or the security will be refused. The Federal Securities and Exchange Commission may require that duplicate originals of such information be filed with that commission. It may also require that this information be kept up to date by periodical reports.

The broker dealing in securities on the Stock Exchange finds himself face to face with an unbelievable number of statutes regulations and court decisions to which he must conform. In addition, he must abide by the rules of the exchange itself.

Some of the legal doctrines relating to stock-brokers and their businesses are well established. Others are in the formative stage. Probably because of the presence of this enormous market in their midst, the courts of New York have been called upon to handle more cases relating to the laws governing stockbrokers than those of any other state. Since their decisions have been forward looking and sound, other states have followed them.

Until recently, all transactions executed on the New York Stock Exchange were governed solely by the laws of the State of New York, no matter where the parties to the transaction lived or gave their orders. And all brokers in conducting business on that exchange had to abide by these laws whether they lived or had their place of business there or elsewhere.

The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 contains a section headed "Effect on Existing Law," which reads in part "the rights and remedies provided by this chapter shall be in addition to any and all other rights and remedies that may exist at law or in equity."

Whether there will be any conflicts between the two remains to be seen.

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Scrutinized by Experts.

The Parent

Letter Writing Provided Incentive to Penmanship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Friends:

As our young daughter had learned to print the letters of the alphabet when she was four years old, by the time she entered first grade, she could print quite readily. When, however, the time came to learn to write, she rebelled. She said she could print as fast as any one could write and, therefore, learning to write was unnecessary. No arguments moved her from this position. Even the threat of repeating the first grade work brought no better results.

Just about this time a letter was printed in the Parent Column telling of the experience of parents with a sixth grader who was careless about writing, punctuation, grammar etc., and whom no amount of talking to impressed. Finally, through the Mail Bag correspondence, she was roused into neater and more careful composition, because she desired to make a good impression on her unseen friends.

A first-grader would not make a good correspondent we knew, but we applied the thought expressed in this letter, and daily a letter of one short sentence about some pleasant incident of the day was written to Daddy and put in the mail-box for him. He gave praise where praise was due, and with judicious criticisms or suggestions, pointed the way to improvement. This continued throughout the summer vacation.

The results have been most gratifying. When I visited her second grade teacher (who knew nothing of this), almost her first words were, "Patricia's writing is beautiful." Many times the child has come home and told us that her teacher wished every one in the class could write as well as she.

I am so grateful for the Parent Column and the many helpful suggestions I have received therefrom, and especially for the letter which led to a desire of write well.

(Mrs.) W. K.

Fireside Hour and Other Musings

Indiana

Dear Friends:

Too long have I read your column and done nothing for it on my part. The ideas you give are a never failing source of inspiration to me, to try again some other person's way, and create in me a sense of fellowship with the parents who so devotedly make this column possible.

I notice that so many speak of getting the children to bed willingly. I never had any trouble this way, perhaps because I have always felt, with children, it is best never to deviate very far from a certain routine. About an hour after their supper came bedtime, a piggy-back to the bedroom, nursery rhymes during the undressing and as they grew older, stories.

One winter there was the problem of the neighborhood children calling for my son to come out to play after dinner, although the nights were often wet and cold. I never feel I want to give up the "fireside hour" although fireplaces have disappeared in many homes. After dinner is over it is so nice to draw the children into the hollow of your arm and read aloud to them. This particular winter we read many of Louisa Alcott's books and my son soon learned it was more pleasant inside with the stories and mother, than outside with the boys.

With the little babies there seems to be an hour between 5 and 6 in the afternoon, when it is generally conceded that they are all fussy. I found that by putting the baby in his bed with a soft toy he would soon fall asleep, and when the time for his bed and bottle came, I would lift him up, undress him, lay him down again with his bottle and he would soon be fast asleep again.

As the boys get into their teens and have their own money, I have sent them into town to buy little necessities for themselves. It seems best to start out with one article and one store at first. It is a great adventure and many amusing tales are told on their return. Boys can be taught color harmony as well as girls, and it is amusing to see the care they use in dressing themselves as they grow older.

The idea of correction has always been one of interest to me, for I have tried many ways in the last 20 years. Could someone give me an idea about teaching order in a boy's room? I have tried everything, with little success.

(Mrs.) C. B. K.

Making Sponge Gardens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The children in my friend's home enjoy their sponge gardens, which are ordinary sponges gay with greenery. One sponge garden is planted with canary seed and the other with common grass seed. The dainty, delicate greenery is attractive and interesting when the outdoor world is bleak and bare.

Before the sponge is "planted," soak it in plenty of water. Partly fill a pretty glass dish or a large tumbler with water and fit the sponge into this so that about half of it is above the edge of the container. Sprinkle over the surface of the wet sponge cress or canary seed, or ordinary grass seed. Set in a warm dark place until the seeds begin to sprout. Then bring it into the light and sunshine. Before long the sponge will be an attractive, green mass.

A sponge garden will remain beautiful and green for a long while if care is taken to provide plenty of moisture. If the container is kept full of water, the sponge will absorb all the moisture that the sponge garden will need.

A. C. H.

Snowstorm and a Poetry Article

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In a classroom of boys between the ages of seven and eight a reading period was in session. The subject of the book never failed to hold the attention of the boys, but today one after the other lost his place. Something greater than the printed word appealed to the boys' interest. Soft, white snowflakes fell past the classroom windows in heavy masses, chasing each other frolicking groundward. The teacher herself began to be caught by the beauty of the storm. Why not gather the snow enthusiasm into poetry. A recent article in The Christian Science Monitor entitled "Encouraging the Child Poet" came to her thought.

Here was an opportunity to "capture their dreams." The article was carefully followed. We talked about words, we voiced lovely sounding words mostly with "ing" and "ly" endings. Each poem in the article was read aloud and each boy asked which one he liked best. A class vote was then taken, in which "The Circus" came out first and "The Bug" second.

The little poems encouraged self-confidence and the desire to try for themselves. Each boy chose his own title and the words he could not spell were placed on the blackboard. When the poems were finished, each young poet was allowed to step up to the forum (our desks are arranged in a circle and the center is called the forum) and read his poem to the class. The advice, "Choose words with music in them and they'll sing themselves into a poem," had proved valuable. May we share a sample of our first attempts as a sign of gratitude for this inspiring Education Page?

SNOWFLAKES

By Richard, 7 Years Old

Snowflakes are flying,
Snowflakes are flying
Far away and near at hand.
Boys and girls are bringing
Sleds and shovels,
Hills are full with children coasting,
Sidewalks blocked with children shoveling.
Oh, the Park is fun!
Oh, the Park is fun!

THE SNOW

By Alan, 7 Years Old

Every place is white with snow,
It's like cotton you can see;
It falls on roofs and houses
And streets and evergreens.

THE SNOWSTORM

By Townsend, 8 Years Old

When it snows all night and in the morn
The ground is covered with snow.
When the sleighbells are ringing
And horses are stamping
And birds leave tracks in the snow—
Oh, that is the time for fun!
Oh, that is the time for fun!

A. C. D.

For Leisure-Time Pursuits

Public libraries have become general information centers on almost any topic which may happen to interest an individual at any time. Trained personnel and a broad range of printed material are at the service of any one who wants to select a hobby or avocation, who wants to know the best book or pamphlet to buy on his already chosen hobby and where to buy it, who wants to borrow either a primer or an advanced discussion on this hobby. The library is the ideal starting place for the pursuit of almost any hobby or avocation.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Mariotte's 'Gargantua'

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

AT THE Opéra-Comique we have heard a piece composed a long time ago by M. Antoine Mariotte, director of the Conservatoire of Orléans. M. Mariotte has followed in the curious footsteps of several of his colleagues in abandoning his career as a naval officer in order to take up belated musical studies at the Schola Cantorum. Since our National Conservatoire has rigid age limits, it follows inevitably that those amateurs who decide to devote themselves to music after passing the period usually given to study apply to Vincent d'Indy's school. This was the course previously adopted by the naval officer Albert Roussel, Lieut. Jean Cras and even the captain of Cuirassiers, Witkowsky, on the example of Staff-Officer Alexis Castillon.

All these former officers, accustomed to the same moral and intellectual disciplines, present undeniable points of resemblance. Their technique, acquired late, lacks something of mastery and of elasticity. One notices in their generous works a characteristic clumsiness of writing of which musicians trained in the gymnastics of harmony from their childhood would not be guilty. Their ideal is generally extremely high but their means of expression are often insufficient to translate it.

That is why one had the right to evince a certain astonishment at seeing a composer as austere and serious as M. Mariotte choosing such an unexpected subject as "Gargantua." Nothing, indeed, in the art of this studious musician fitted him to treat such a redoubtable theme. I hasten to add, however, that I see no musician in France, or even in the whole world, capable of putting such a difficult subject to music.

The grandiose and burlesque epic of Rabelais is, indeed, an exclusively verbal achievement which bears in its very verboseness its whole lyrical value. Rabelais's language is a torrent which carries along with it, higgledy-piggledy, both gold and mud. The hero of this ironical tale of giants expresses himself with an intentional grandiloquence which often conceals a political satire. It is a colossal joke in several volumes, which should be read and not put on the stage. The fault is still greater when one tries to make a lyric drama out of it. These redundant, truculent sentences carry in themselves their own music. When one presumes to add the supplementary rhythm of musical declamation, they become heavy and ridiculous.

M. Mariotte has not been able to avoid this danger. He has made these legendary heroes, the sublime marionettes whose names are Grandgousier, Gargamelle and Gargantua, sing. He has tried to realize paradoxical visions with cardboard and painted canvas. He has tried to depict the youth Gargantua surrounded by his servitors and to show us an episode of the war with Picrochole. A deplorable enterprise! We observe here, once again, the extraordinary inability of theater people to see that the cinema has discredited most of the elements of conventional stage settings which formerly had a certain evocative value.

Authors and producers, particularly in the domain of the musical theater, do not take into account that the public can no longer put up with their naïve artifices. The screen has given the masses an education of the eye which discredits all the old machinery of our operas and comic operas. When Rabelais describes the Pantagruelian feasts of his characters who think nothing of devouring whole cows, calves and sheep, and use a barrel as a goblet, the imagination may work pleasantly around these mythological figments. But when one sees, at the Opéra-Comique, the tenor who represents Gargantua attack a miserable little cardboard chicken for his meal the satire is obviously destroyed.

These are the pitfalls which the authors of "Gargantua" were unable to avoid and which compromised the success of their enterprise. M. Mariotte, moreover, has written around this subject a score of rather laborious humor, with many parodies, orchestral jokes, choral caricatures and distortions of prosody. An infinitely respectable labor full of merit. But once again, this serious composer really has not the temperament adapted to such a subject.

A Brahms Family Party

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

IN ITS fourth estate the Philharmonic - Symphony Society's Brahms Cycle resolved itself into a particularly fortunate family party. At the Carnegie Hall concerts of March 14, 15, and 17, while Father Toscanini presided, Son-in-law Horowitz manipulated the keyboard in the D minor Piano Concerto (No. 1). The results of the collaboration were gratifying in the extreme to lovers of Brahms, and, I might add, of music in general. The concerto, which is heard here too seldom, yielded all it had to give, and Vladimir Horowitz played not only like a great technician, but like a great artist as well.

His extraordinary command of the mechanics of the piano was devoted to music for music's sake, nor would anybody have suspected that he had ever been accused of overliberal practices where rhythm was concerned. The Adagio, which originally bore the motto "Benedictus qui venit in nomine Domini," was done by all the participants with an intensity of conviction that searched the very heart of the music and with a nobility of procedure that suggested a solemn ritual.

Technically the concluding Rondo was a masterpiece of co-operation. Rarely is such an integration of piano with orchestra to be observed, and what made it all the more noteworthy was the fact that the brilliant and dashing Horowitz had not in the past been just the pianist from whom one would expect such undeviating discipline. But of the miracles of Toscanini there is seemingly no end!

A feature of these concerts was the opening number, the Allegro Molto from the First Serenade, in D major. Much as we have of Brahms in our concert rooms, the two early serenades, which he composed while in his middle twenties, are curiously neglected. Yet they are almost like two youthful symphonies, prophets of the momentous four that were to follow many years later. The Allegro Molto selected by Mr. Toscanini is the ingratiating first movement of the D major Serenade, an orchestral sonata overflowing with melody and high spirits and singularly winsome in its instrumentation. It must have come to most listeners at these concerts with the pleasurable shock of novelty, and of course it was set before us in a way to reveal all its beauties at their full worth. Mr. Toscanini seemed to revel in its vernal gaiety, and how he brought out the drone bass of the strings against the principal theme as intoned by the horn!

A tripartite program ended with the F major Symphony, No. 3. Often as Mr. Toscanini has led this work for us he has seemed this time fairly to surpass himself in some of its phases. With what an adorable simplicity he read the hymnlike chief motive of the Andante, which transported us to an age of sylvan innocence! The long melody of the Poco Allegretto, given out at the beginning by the cellos, was to the attentive ear an extraordinary study in meter.

The superb opening of the first movement Mr. Toscanini treated more lyrically than is usual with most conductors. But there was method in his way of doing, for with each recurrence of the theme that immediately sweeps down across the violins came a variation of dynamics and intensity which culminated in a jubilantly heroic proclamation before the diminuendo that ushers in the tranquil conclusion.

The Gala Performance at the Metropolitan Opera House (March 19) organized to honor Mr. Gatti-Casazza on his retirement from the management offered a composite bill made up of the second scene of Act II of "Lucia di Lammermoor," the last act of "Otello," the third act (according to the Metropolitan's division) of "Norma," the "Pagliacci" Prologue (Lawrence Tibbett), the fourth act of "Manon," and the last scene of the last act of "Die Walküre."

This sort of entertainment, no matter what the occasion, is traditionally exempt from critical comment. However, in the present case the reappearance of part of Verdi's lyric drama of the Moor of Venice on a Metropolitan program defies the ordinary rules and regulations. In spite of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's well-known and generously attested admiration for Verdi, which in the last 18 years has expressed itself in revivals of "La Forza del Destino," "Don Carlos," "Luisa Miller" and "Falstaff," and a belated first production in the United States of "Simon Boccanegra," he had neglected "Otello" since Jan. 31, 1913, when he still had the giant Czech Slezak for the Moor, as well as Scotti for Iago and Toscanini to conduct the tragic masterpiece of Verdi's final period. But after the departure of Slezak at the end of that season "Otello" was shelved, for neither Caruso nor Martinelli stepped forward to assume the title role, nor was it allotted to the great Dane Melchior, though it has been one of his successful parts in Germany.

This time, however, Mr. Melchior undertook it, if only for a single act. But in that act he proved to be eminently impressive, and competent judges pronounced his Italian diction flawless. The Desdemona was Mme. Rethberg, whose voice is peculiarly suited to the "Willow Song" and the "Ave Maria." One hopes another season will see the entire opera restored to Metropolitan currency.

Recent days have further witnessed the successful appearance of Mme. Flagstad as Elisabeth in "Tannhäuser" (March 15) and Elsa in "Lohengrin" (March 18).

'Enemies'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

TODAY'S Russia and its loyalties and disloyalties engage the Moscow Art Players in "Enemies," a Soviet drama by B. Lavrenoff, to which they gave its first American performance on March 18 at the Majestic Theater, opening their sixth week of repertory. The name of G. Chmara, who has the chief role in the play, is now added to the company's list of actor-directors in another competent, strong-paced, life-partaking production.

"Enemies" is the story of the brothers Shakovskoy, bearers of an illustrious name, whose lives divide over the new Russia. The elder, Fyodor, is commander of an army air squadron and a pillar of the Soviet military. The younger, Andrey, also a flier, is irked by the discipline and privations of the proletarian dictatorship and rebelliously bourgeois. He provokes the ultimate quarrel by an almost treasonable infringement of rules. However, having thrust him out of his life, Fyodor cannot so far disregard family for the State as to be able to destroy his own brother when he finds him piloting an enemy plane. This attitude sidesteps the responsibility of the "true Communist," and he thus signs his own death warrant.

Burdened as it is with the necessities of inveighing Soviet solidarity, the play, in the hands of this company, was sharp, terse and swift in every phase to this observer. The shabbiest of properties and the sketchiest of backgrounds have no power to alter the enthralling effect these players invariably achieve in their joyful custom of so fulfilling the purpose of each play they do as to become its very texture. The names of G. Chmara, as Fyodor, V. Solovieva as his wife, Elena, and A. Jilinsky, as chairman of the committee on cultural relations with foreign countries, are featured.

An unusual loan exhibition will be opened at the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York, on March 26. This exhibition, called "American Genre: The Social Scene in Painting and Prints," will be composed of works by nineteenth and twentieth century artists. About 110 oil paintings and a large number of prints will present a historic panorama of American life.

Lew Brown will contribute the songs which Eddie Cantor will sing in "Dreamland," Samuel Goldwyn's next Cantor picture. Ethel Merman will again appear opposite him in the new film.

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Equestrian Statue in Wood, Schango Tribe, Dahomey Region; From the Collection of Louis Carré, Paris.

'African Negro Art'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNTIL May 19 the Museum of Modern Art offers a special exhibition entitled "African Negro Art." There are some 600 items, drawn from many collections in Europe and the United States, representing the French Sudan, Ivory Coast and Gold Coast, Dahomey, French and Belgian Congo, Liberia, British East Africa and other sectors. James Johnson Sweeney, special director for the exhibition, wrote the catalogue foreword, beginning with this statement: "Today the art of Negro Africa has its place of respect among the aesthetic traditions of the world. We recognize in it the mature plastic idiom of a people whose social, psychological and religious outlook, as well as history and environment, differ widely from ours. We can never hope to plumb its expression fully. Nevertheless, it no longer represents for us the mere untutored fumblings of the savage."

Mr. Sweeney goes on to speak of "moving dramatic qualities, eminent craftsmanship and sensibility to material, as well as the relationship of material with form and expression"—all elements discoverable in the work of primitive artisans of other alien cultures, such as the Mayan, the Chaldaean and the Chinese. He admits that it is still a debatable point "whether or not African Negro art has made any fundamental contribution to the general European tradition shown in it by artists during the last 30 years."

The influence exerted upon Picasso, Modigliani and certain sculptors is to be regarded as attempted interpretation rather than true assimilation. This would seem a sensible basis of approach to the subject, in that it recognizes that there can be no true expression by one race of the impulses of another race.

Appreciation, then, is in order. Looking to Mr. Sweeney for information we learn that what first attracted the younger European painters to these examples of an alien expression was the fact that at the time practically nothing had been written on the subject. This appealed to those who were "tired of traditions so overlaid with literature that an approach on purely plastic grounds was difficult." It was the artists, then, who "discovered Negro art to European taste."

Mr. Sweeney goes into the background of his subject in historical detail, and concludes with this statement: "It is the vitality of the forms of Negro art that should speak to us, the simplification without impoverishment, the unerring emphasis upon the essential, the consistent three-dimensional organization of structural planes in architectonic sequences, the uncompromising truth to material with a seemingly intuitive adaptation of it, and the tension achieved between the idea or emotion to be expressed through representation and the abstract principles of sculpture. The art of the Negro Africa is a sculptor's art. As a sculptural tradition in the last century it has no rival. It is as sculpture we should approach it."

Present comment on this exhibition necessarily must be little more than a supplement to Mr. Sweeney's remarks. It is for the reader, armed with the clues furnished by the catalogue, to find in the show what pleasure and meaning there may be for him in sculptural exaggerations that take themes from human figures. Usually necks, torsos and arms are double their proportional length, with the legs minimized. Forearms sometimes all but disappear, feet and other members are enlarged. These and similar distortions may be accounted for on the architectonic theory. Doubtless much enjoyment awaits the elect in such matters.

Others, who find in primitive art, chiefly, the pleasure derived from the contemplation of manifestations of an instinctive feeling for design will find much of interest among the forms that are not based upon superstitious and ritualistic distortions. Exaggeration of a characteristic feature, such as the horns of an antelope, for purposes of design, is quite a[nother] category of distortion. Such distortion transcends the merely tribal impulse and approaches a universal aesthetic phase that those who are not among the elect may enjoy.

In this phase is the stylized antelope, from the Niger, in which the body is merely a thin symbol, cut from a three-inch plank, and pierced with concentric rows of patterned openings, the whole figure being simplified and patterned with cross hatchings and circles. Much patterning on the human figures is of interest in its treatment of ornament as integral with form. There is a Schango tribe equestrian statue that might be a caricature of a Dahomey Don Quixote.

Dozens of masks are in the exhibition, which has been mounted with care against white surfaces, well spaced. The smaller objects are within glass enclosures, which provide a brilliant setting for the ivory carvings that have turned a gorgeous mahogany hue with the passing of many decades. Also shown are delicately wrought ornaments of gold and bronzes from Benin, ceremonial knives and axes, textiles, vases and many other objects.

E. C. S.

Hogarth and Clowns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

LONDON has recently become aware that the great success achieved by the comedian Stanley Lupino during the last few years is the climax to a struggle waged for more than three centuries against poverty and distress by England's oldest theatrical family. Thirty years ago an urchin of 10 or so, taking shelter beneath the portico of the Gaiety Theater in London, crossed out the names of Phyllis Dare and George Grossmith on the playbills outside the theater, and put in his own above them. He was chased away by the stage-door keeper. That was Stanley Lupino. Now, for nearly a year, outside the same theater, his own name has been blazing in electric lights as the principal comedian in the musical comedy, "Sporting Love."

He is by no means the first member of his family to achieve renown. In fact, the Lupinos, to judge by the story of his life which Mr. Lupino has recently told, have frequently found it easier to attain fame than wealth. The first Lupino to come over to England from Italy was put into the stocks in the reign of Elizabeth for making people laugh. In the eighteenth century the artist Hogarth did a celebrated drawing of "Southwark Fair," in which a woman is seen walking along a tight rope. That tight rope walker was a relative of the Lupinos.

Stanley Lupino's father, George Lupino, put up a world record, which still stands, by turning 210 consecutive pirouettes on a pocket handkerchief, each tenth being a double. His cousin, Lupino Lane, once did 300 traps in four minutes. The rate of remuneration for tricks like these was about 50/- a week.

The Lupinos have always been clowns and tumblers, and in the present generation they have reached perhaps the highest point of their skill. Mr. Lupino knows more ways of tumbling down than anyone else in London. Like Browning, he falls to rise. He can slip over a sofa, or a floor, or his own feet. In fact, he can slip anywhere, except from his audiences' memories.

In their old Commedia dell Arte days in Italy in the fifteenth century, the Lupinos, in common with the other players of the period, made up their own plays as they went along. Mr. Lupino continues the tradition by writing his own pieces, and by gagging in them frequently. Occasionally, in his writing, he shows a quality which is not to be discerned in his own rich comedy. He belongs, on the stage, to the old school of comedians who hold that the clown is only to be laughed at. He cannot or does not care to touch the springs of tears, as many modern humorists do. But one of the scenes in his latest work "Sporting Love," admirably played by Mr. Wyn Weaver, has a suspicion of wistful pathos that is something new in the Lupino genius. Who can tell to what lengths it may not develop in this remarkable family?

Paris, Topsy-Turvy

By Dorothy Adlow

PAINTING in Paris of the nineteenth century was so varied, so democratic, so unconventional that when it was not a shock, at least it was a surprise. Not without reason did that company of Indépendants emerge fearless and defiant, to sneer at their elders, tramp upon conventions, and paint to their heart's content. To all appearances, they had lost their wits, considering what they painted, and how they painted it. They daubed and smeared on colors, unruly fashion; they depicted not the good and the beautiful, but the bad and the ugly. It was a topsy-turvy world. The roguish painters preferred painting the kitchen to the drawing room, they saw more beauty in the maid servant than the lady; the sordid was more exciting than the happy, the commonplace more eventful than the unique. The world had somehow grown larger with artistic possibility. Impressionism had led painters to pursue transitory effects, to discover the inevitablenesses of change in the world which surrounded them. The artists had to paint quickly to capture the momentary quality. They were fascinated with light which conditioned the colors and shapes and textures of the objects they painted. Exploration, investigation, research were unfolding a larger world; the artist, too, was making his share of discoveries.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts is showing one of the finest exhibitions of French Painting and Graphic Arts ever displayed in New England. The pictures have been chosen because they illustrate and reveal in some way Parisian life. Important painters such as Paul Cézanne, who worked outside Paris, have accordingly been omitted.

The illustrational aspect of pictures has been the subject of controversy in recent years, for there was a stretch of years when painters had, for reasons explainable, come to scorn subject matter as something irrelevant. They maintained the artist must struggle with the constructional elements in picture-making, with colors and forms and composition. They tried to be as impersonal, as inhuman as the machine. For the time they allowed themselves to be subordinated, even victimized by it. But the tide has turned, and artists today are outspoken in their desire to recreate the environment in which they live.

The Frenchmen now shown in Boston were frankly in love with Paris, its squares, parks, boulevards, outdoor cafes, the ballet, the race-track, the women; they responded to the pathos of the unfortunate, the ostentation of the rich; to the lugubriousness of impoverished and the stuffiness of wealthy surroundings. It was the day of the cafe chanteuse, of excitements at the races. The artists depicted merry-go-rounds, loges at the opera, milliners at their trade, washerwomen. Some were sympathetic, others cynical. A number of canvases and pastels and lithographs by Toulouse-Lautrec display how derisive the painter was how mercilessly he mocked at the subjects by resorting to extravagances of caricature—the dancer, the clown, the bare-back rider. He did not elevate, he degraded. Writers like Zola had described intemperately the Paris depicted by Lautrec.

On the other hand, Auguste Renoir found, in the same city, simple folk, occupied faithfully in their commonplace jobs, wearing ordinary clothing, but seeming withal to enjoy the warmth of sunlight, the fragrance of flowers, the sweetness of music. That, too, was Paris. Edgar Degas found other material still, in the ballet dancer being regimented for her job, in laundresses bending under the burden of their baskets, in milliners twittering away bird-like about their wares. Degas evinced beauty; if their faces were ugly, they had dignified bearing, if their backs were bent, there was rhythm in the curves.

People of fashion were also subject to ridicule or flattery. Constantin Guys captured with crisp strokes of the brush milady, mounted on her horse, or promenading with tiny mincing steps in the Bois. Honoré Daumier was the most devastating. He was merciless in his prolific drawings. He aimed at the smug bourgeois, small wonder he is held in such favor in the Soviet Union.

The subjects of these pictures have all found their way into literary themes. Across the channel such types were most graphically portrayed by Thackeray and Dickens. Guys would have done a good portrait of Becky Sharp; Daumier turned many an avaricious Frenchman into a Daniel Quilp.

With all the brilliance of commentary and the amusing characterization, these pictures would not hold our interest if they had not been painted well. The artists were superb craftsmen, their technical accomplishments heightened the significance of their ideas, deepened the expressiveness of the theme.

Movietones

By Margaret Lloyd

"Nice Roast Beef"

A LITTLE man, all in gray; and his wife loomed large beside him—a drab, domestic looking woman, with the full measurements of a good home cook. They were waiting in an Elevated station early of a Sunday evening. They waited patiently, silently. Never a word of communication between them. Never a glance of alert interest around them. At last their car climbed the tracks that mounted into the terminal. As they slowly made ready to board it, the little gray man said in a quiet, unecstatic voice, "Nice roast beef they had for dinner."

That is probably the way we masses take our movies. With a certain amount of calm satisfaction, but no exaltation. And fortunate we are, if we get good roast beef and not a lot of puff paste. A little dessert maybe, in the form of a Silly Symphony, and a Newsreel for appetizer. Perhaps a salad of Pictorial Travelogue, or an Educational-Without-Tears short subject. But we don't want all roast beef, solid.

Yet, every now and again, a neighborhood manager will announce with trumpets and drums, "Our new policy—two feature pictures for the price of one." If both pictures are indeed good, it makes far too substantial movie fare for one taking. But if one is very, very good (rare) and the other is very, very bad (common) the result is pretty likely to be horrid.

Take "One More Spring" as an example. It was by no means very, very good, but it was nice-ish, if you were in the mood. It is always fun to watch people housekeep in a shack, making the most of little, and being good sports about it all. The locale of Central Park, New York, is a dreamland of unexplored mystery. Walter Woolf, alias Walter King, proved to be a much more engaging screen actor than stage singer. Warner Baxter looked a little too grand for his breeches-of-the-moment, but he was likable. And little Janet Gaynor seemed to have grown an inch or two in mental stature. Grant Mitchell's failure as a big banker could be forgiven in the face of his many previous clever character sketches.

The picture leaves you with that "nice roast beef" feeling of satisfaction. There is a good deal of relaxation in occasional movie-going, after all, you decide. You settle back in your comfortable cinema seat—so much more comfortable than the average legitimate-theater stall—and plan to stay a while longer.

The Newsreel gives you some genuine drama. You take a peep at Bali or Catalonia. And then along comes the second feature. Something about cadets on holiday in Paris—even the title does not stamp your memory—and it gets wishywashier every moment. The dialogue is inane, the settings pallid, and the high-standard Hollywood photography is a waste. For why expend velvety depths and fluid motion on nothingness? You flee in disgust, midway of the proceedings, with the pleasant impression of the nice-ish "One More Spring" obliterated.

And that, ladies and gentlemen, is the crime of double billing.

Sometimes the second picture is worse than nullity. It is offensive—an offense against taste oftener than morals, at least nowadays. True, the screen timetable which so many local newspapers publish is supposed to help you out of the difficulty. You can pick your favorite. But movie going is often a casual adventure, something to just drop in to, and people are tempted to think, "If I'm paying for two pictures at the price of one, I may as well see what they're like."

A superlative picture stands alone. A good picture needs the right setting. It should be the climax of the program, with a mild preparation and a milder finish. A crude picture spoils the flavor of a fine one. Two good pictures at once counteract each other—the impressions get tangled. Yet double billing is fast becoming just an old, American custom.

Let's have plain "nice roast beef" for movie fare, when we can't have more ethereal and inspiriting pabulum. But, one serving at a time, please.

This Celluloid World

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

WITHIN quite a small radius from the spot where these lines are being written—a district long associated with the practice of the fine arts—are two huge cinemas and three smaller ones. Daily and nightly they are frequented by several thousand persons of all ages. One has often wondered how many in these audiences have ever seen a single painting, heard a single musical composition or read a single poem or novel produced in their own neighborhood? At most, perhaps a few who, after a hard day's work in the studio, occasionally "go low-brow." Not far away in the same area is the headquarters of one of those modern organizations, the members of which proclaim their unanimity of opinion by wearing the same kind of shirt. What, it may be asked, has this to do with cinemas and the fine arts? The relevance is greater than it seems and furnishes an illustration. Whether musician, painter, sculptor or poet, the artist is essentially an individualist but most observers agree that the tendency everywhere at the moment is toward sameness and uniformity.

An English sociologist has pointed out that where the cinema is concerned, the technical reasons for large-scale organizations leading to almost world-wide uniformity are overwhelming. He goes on to claim, rightly or wrongly, that apart from the Germans and the Russians, who have their own productions, the great majority of young people in almost all civilized countries derive their ideas of nearly everything from the evenings spent in seeing what the film corporations think good for them. The English countryside, for all one knows, may still shelter some village Hampdens or mute inglorious Miltons, but village Garbos, and inglorious, if not mute Bennetts, Shearers and Crawfords now seem to grow on every bush. If village Gables and Montgomeries are rarer, it does not mean that the young men are not also qualifying for citizenship in a celluloid world. Their scope for imitation—externally, at any rate—happens to be less.

Much could be said about the adventures of the muse of music in the cinema—from the days of the old silent film to the time when at last, with the coming of the talkie, the musical score came under the control of those who made the picture. Here again is found a devastating, deadening uniformity. Some months ago in a British film periodical an able American critic, Mr. Eric M. Knight of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, protested against the misrepresentation of his country by "crooked cops, blatant gunmolls, sentimental detectives, face-slapping tough guys, saccarine-sentimental vaudeville heroes, wise cracking, gold diggers, impudent youth, gorgeously gowned shopgirls." Then rather surprisingly—film critics, as a rule, give the impression of having more eyes than ears—Mr. Knight went on to deplore "the minor wail, the crying blue, the 'Mammy' caterwauling" that, in Europe, are mistaken for typical American music. Genuinely American tunes, as Mr. Knight pointed out, are to be found by the dozen, and those he mentions, such as the cowboy song, "The Last Roundup," or "My Son Joshua, Went to Philadelphia," are as remote from Hollywood as are the accents, speech, habits, dress, life and customs of the greatest part of America.

Mr. Knight who, it will be noticed, has no means talent for adjectival color, puts his finger on the spot. Our own Dr. Ralph Vaughan Williams would be in whole-hearted agreement with this plea of "back to the land" as a remedy for the present stereotyped artificialities of talkie "song numbers." "The basis of true musical nationalism is distinctive character—something, a quite definite taste, that can never be imported from outside. Dr. Vaughan Williams recently reminded young composers that they are mistaken if they imagine they can be universal without first having been local. This is equally true of film directors. The difficulty, as already mentioned, perhaps lies chiefly in the technical necessity for big-scale organization and the tremendous cost of good production. Under present conditions, alas, film corporations engage their directors and not directors their corporations.

It is a big jump from the conventional talkie song number to the great musical classics, but increasing mastery of the problems of sound production are very soon going to bridge the gap. Two fairly recent films have given the musician a lot to think about. First we had the extraordinary recording of Miss Grace Moore's voice—that of the accompanying orchestra, by the way, was exceedingly poor—in the absurdly named "One Night of Love." And now at the Curzon—London's latest and "smartest" cinema, situated in the heart of Mayfair—Chopin's "Farewell" has provided another surprise. First-rate in every way, this film, directed by Geza de Bolvary, shows what can be done with an imaginative use of music. The scene where Liszt is playing a work by Chopin at sight when, unseen, the composer enters the room and joins in at another piano, is one of the screen's happiest inspirations. But in spite of one's enjoyment the question presented itself: Is the cinema going to repeat the history of opera and the concert hall in the never-ending repetition of the classics? Are we going to be given another, yet the same uniformity? The aesthetic synthesis of a certain Mr. Walt Disney provides the artist and the musician with a way of escape.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **New York Market Irregular, and Trading Volume Restricted** • Commodity and Money Markets

Hesitating Tone Again Manifested In Stock Market

Irregular Price Movement With Easier Tendency Marks Trading

By Forrest Price

And then they hesitated.

Stocks did not get very far in any direction today.

In fact many of them just stood still.

And still more did not come out at all.

Total transfers amounted to only 300,000 shares.

The old-timers, commonly known as the standard issues, were mainly lower.

Such stocks as nonferrous metals and a few specialties moved gingerly forward.

Inflation implications contained in the Patman bonus bill did not seem to have any influence on the market today.

The few sugar stocks traded showed an upward slant. American Crystal Sugar preferred rose more than 3 points. Cuban American Sugar sold nearly 2 points higher.

Fourth National Investors, Simms Petroleum, Sun Oil preferred and Wright Aero were among the few gainers.

On the losing side were Westinghouse Electric, U. S. Rubber first preferred, Radio B, Union Pacific, Proctor & Gamble, McKeesport Tin-plate, Atchison and Amarada. Each lost a point or so.

Fractional declines were registered by American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone and Douglas Aircraft.

Railroad issues were moderately higher in the bond department. And they furnished about the only trading interest there was among the corporate loans. Gains amounted to as much as a point or more for some of the more popular rails. U. S. Governments were mixed.

In the commodities markets cotton had a sharp but not complete recovery on announcement by Senator George that the President would continue the 12-cent loan plan. Grain prices sagged throughout most of the Chicago Board session.

It has been a rather hectic week in the securities and commodities markets. Favorable developments on the one hand just about balanced the unfavorable on the other.

Summing it all up, the net results seem to favor the constructive side. There has been a pretty thorough liquidation in securities and commodities. With any kind of encouragement improvement from now on is expected.

The moderate decline in general business, particularly steel production, is not at all alarming. Carloadings are greater than seasonal, and increased electric power output encouraged trade observers to believe that whatever recession there may have been the future looks bright enough.

Some good earnings statements are now coming to hand, and it is believed that the first-quarter reports for many corporations will be altogether encouraging.

How the Patman bonus bill, should it become law, will affect business is another story.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co, New York: It is generally conceded that stocks as a class have been sold to a standstill and any kind of constructive news could result in a sharp upturn. It does seem as if the time has arrived to place the emphasis on business rather than on politics, and if this state of mind can be brought about, there is no question that the tendency of most stocks would be upward as many of them at current quotations are behind business developments. But, and this is a very important word, these days caution is still quite pronounced and will continue to be until it can be seen what is going to happen in our legislative halls.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The indifferent reception being accorded the inflationary aspects of the bonus bill, appears due to a desire to await the final outcome. While the passage yesterday by the House of Representatives of the Patman bill to pay the $2,000,000,000 soldiers' bonus through the issuance of new currency was not entirely unexpected, the majority by which it passed, strongly indicated the inflation-mindedness of the House.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: It seems to us that the record of general business activity thus far in the first quarter of this year has been a creditable one, when consideration is given to the number and variety of the recent changes made in the conditions under which business is conducted. As one well-known business analyst recently expressed it: "We now have a new dollar and a new banking system, new rules of competition and new taxes, new forms of government subsidy and new methods for originating and trading in securities, and there is more than a possibility that any or all of them may be altered by this new Congress."

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Bargains in securities have in the past been obtained in periods of unrest and doubt among the people at large and those who have taken advantage of such periods to accumulate good investments have reaped a rich reward. Good times have always succeeded bad times. Is it likely that history will be reversed?

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

Stocks

	30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	D.4	D.5	D.4	D.4
Saturday	50.9	19.8	23.8	36.3
Previous day	51.3	20.3	24.2	36.7
Month ago	53.7	21.8	23.0	38.1
Year ago	56.3	37.7	35.8	46.5
1935 high	56.6	27.6	26.6	41.6
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
1934 high	61.4	43.0	40.6	51.4
1934 low	45.3	22.8	24.2	34.9
Movement of Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	61.8

Bonds

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	A.2		A.1	A.1
Saturday	79.2	92.7	87.7	66.4
Previous day	79.0	92.7	87.6	66.3
Month ago	84.8	95.0	88.9	70.1
Year ago	86.4	85.6	84.8	66.7
1935 high	87.8	95.9	88.9	70.4
1935 low	78.2	92.2	84.5	66.3
1934 high	89.4	92.9	88.8	70.0
1934 low	74.5	73.7	68.2	60.2
1932 low	45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1928 high	101.1	98.8	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	110.0		
Previous day	109.9		
Month ago	110.1		
Year ago	104.4		
1935 high	110.3	1935 low	107.9
1934 high	108.3	1934 low	99.1
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	88.8

California Oregon Power

Net earnings of the California Oregon Power Company totaled $2,114,143 for the year ended Jan. 31, as compared with a net of $2,055,093 for the year previous.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

Marked Increase in Sale of Pianos Indicates Industry Making Comeback

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO — The piano is not going to be crowded out of the living room by the radio, the bridge table, or anything else, judging by present trends in the business reported by instrument manufacturers and a leading trade journal editor here.

After struggling against a decline in the demand for pianos which set in some years before the depression, piano manufacturers are rejoicing to see their sales climb upward again. The year 1933 showed a 50 per cent increase over 1932 for the industry as a whole, and 1934 marked a 40 per cent rise over '33, according to Roy E. Waite, publisher of Piano Trade Magazine. Individual manufacturers here when interviewed told of similar increases in their own sales.

The piano business suffered from a double set-back, and its recovery is the more noteworthy. Besides the general depression, it had the player piano problem to deal with. Player pianos brought "grief" not only to the neighbors of those who owned them, but to their manufacturers, it now appears.

The industry pushed "players" until by 1925 they constituted 60 per cent of the piano business. Then came the radio and a crash.

"The public dropped the player for this more dramatic and versatile reproducer of music," said Mr. Waite. "The whole industry slumped."

For four years piano manufacturers thought the slump temporary, but by 1929 they faced the fact that instead of selling $110,000,000 of players a year they were disposing of only $20,000,000 worth of them, and selling them at a loss at that, to liquidate stocks. On top of this came the depression. No wonder people began to think the piano business was "through."

But it wasn't. The depression did the musical instrument business a good turn. It caused people to look to their own homes for entertainment. Their latent interest in music was stimulated at the same time by the radio and by public school instrumental teaching. People are again buying pianos to play.

Steel Workers' Wage Loss Is Heavy Due To Enlarged Imports

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23 — Almost 3,500,000 hours of work were lost to steel workers in American mills in a single year due to the importation of steel from European countries with which the United States Government is reported to have most-favored-nation treaties and agreements, the American Iron and Steel Institute declared yesterday in a statement filed with the United States Tariff Commission. The statement protested any reduction in tariff rates on iron and steel products imported from Canada.

This loss in hours of work resulted in a loss of more than $2,237,000 in wages which would otherwise have been paid to employes of American mills.

"Commercial treaties or agreements are believed to be now in effect with various steel producing countries of Europe including Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy," the statement says. "Any reduction in the present rates of duty on iron and steel products imported from Canada would immediately operate in favor of those countries also, which are low cost iron and steel producers and, therefore, would enable them to ship steel into American markets at prices with which the United States iron and steel industry would be unable to compete."

Motorization Policy Of Poland to Be Modified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW, March 23—A universal demand for a change in the Polish Government's motorization and import policy has been brought about by the declining use of motor vehicles in Poland in the last two years, according to a report from the United States Commercial Attaché here.

On Jan. 1 of the current year, the report states, the total of all types of motor vehicles registered throughout the country was only 34,173 units, a figure 3 per cent under that of July 1, 1934. On the basis of the latest statistics there was one motor vehicle for each 970 inhabitants in Poland.

Warsaw had 7199 motor vehicles, according to the last compilation, or one to 170 inhabitants. In other parts of the country the ratio is far below this figure, in one district being one motor vehicle to each 7000 inhabitants, the report states.

The signing of the Polish-British commercial treaty in London at the end of February, Commercial Attaché Lane points out, provided the conclusion of the first phase in the reorganization of the motorization policy of Poland, which will include duty reductions for types specified in that treaty.

Dividend Declarations

The California Oregon Power Company has declared a dividend of 87½ cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock and a dividend of 75 cents a share on the preferred stock, both payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 30.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.95⅛	.95⅝	.94	.94⅝	—.01⅛
July	.92½	.92¾	.91	.91¾	....
September	.91⅞	.91⅞	.90⅜	.90⅝	— ⅞
Corn					
May	.78⅝	.78⅝	.77¾	.77⅞	+ ¼
July	.74⅛	.74⅛	.72¾	.72⅞	—.01¼
September	.70⅝	.70⅝	.68⅞	.68⅞	—.02
Oats					
May	.44	.44¼	.43¼	.43⅜	— ⅜
July	.39½	.39⅝	.38⅝	.38⅝	— ⅜
September	.37⅞	.37⅞	.36⅞	.36⅞	—.01

Cotton Mill Forwardings

NEW YORK, March 23—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in smaller volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 244,000 bales this week, compared with 250,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 6,997,000 bales, compared with 9,717,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Standard Oil of Kentucky

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—W. E. Smith, president of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, voices a complaint, which, according to Wall Street opinion, would find a ready echo among industrial executives who see profit margins shrinking in spite of satisfactory gross returns. The oil man has informed stockholders that the company's sales are larger than a year ago, but profits are smaller.

Scheduled Bond Offerings

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—State and municipal bond offerings scheduled for next week will top the totals of recent weeks by a considerable volume. As reported by the Daily Bond Buyer, 71 municipalities and other political subdivisions are offering bonds aggregating $55,255,327. In the last week such offerings amounted to $18,217,271.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 21 was: Receipts, $95,122,303; expenditures, $35,041,280; balance, $2,314,145,056; customs receipts for the month, $21,918,231. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $2,776,675,886; expenditures, $4,954,809,115 (including $2,547,259,871 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,178,133,228; gold assets, $8,554,852,268.

Raw Hide Futures

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Raw hide futures closed dull, 13-15 lower.

	High	Low	Last
September	9.20	9.20	9.15b
December	9.52	9.50	9.45b

b—Bid. Sales 200,000 pounds.

Retail Food Prices At a Higher Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Retail food prices during the two weeks' period ended Feb. 26, 1935, advanced three-tenths of 1 per cent, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The current index, 122.3 (1913 equals 100.0), is 13.2 per cent higher than one year ago, and 34.5 per cent above the low point of Feb. 15, 1933, when the indexes were 108.1 and 90.9 respectively. It is 20.0 per cent below that of Feb. 15, 1930, when the index stood at 153.0.

Of the 42 articles of food included in the index, 23 advanced in price, 12 showed no change and seven declined.

Of the six groups into which these items are classified, four showed increases, dairy products and eggs decreasing.

The cereals group increased one-tenth of 1 per cent due to an increase in price for rolled oats. The other items of this group showed no change.

The meat group showed the greatest advance, and rose 2.7 per cent, due to increasing prices of all items in the group except leg of lamb.

Dairy products decreased four-tenths of 1 per cent, due to lower butter prices. Eggs declined 9.1 per cent.

Fruit and vegetable prices increased 2.3 per cent. In this group, cabbage and onions showed marked increases. Potatoes recorded the first price change during the current year, decreasing 5.6 per cent.

Miscellaneous foods showed an advance of 1.2 per cent, due largely to continued increases in prices of fats and oils.

Price increases occurred in 33 of the 51 reporting cities, while 18 cities showed decreases. These changes were distributed throughout the five geographical areas.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; metals resistant.

Bonds: Firm; secondary rails rally.

Curb: Irregular; mining shares higher.

Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; belga rallies.

Cotton: Lower; local and spot house selling.

Sugar: Higher; Firm spot market.

Foreign

Paris—A slight general improvement in domestic issues favorably affected some Rentes on the Bourse today. International shares were stronger with Suez and Young Plan issues an exception. The closing improved.

Berlin—After an irregular opening, prices developed firmness on the Boerse today under the leadership of mining issues. The closing was sustained.

London—closed.

Louisville Gas and Electric

Louisville Gas & Electric Company (Delaware) and subsidiaries report total net earnings for the year ended Jan. 31 of $5,143,168 as compared with $5,183,180 for the year previous.

San Diego Consolidated Gas

The San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company reports total earnings for the year ended Jan. 31 of $3,083,361 as compared with a total of $3,049,599 for the previous year.

Market Street Railway Co.

Net earnings of Market Street Railway Company and subsidiary totaled $921,908 for the year ended Jan. 31, as compared with $1,110,531 for the year before.

Mountain States Power Net

The Mountain States Power Company reports a net income of $884,335 for the year ended Jan. 31. This compares with a net of $716,056 for the previous year.

U. S. Trade With Uruguay Improves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, March 23—The position of American exporters in the Uruguayan market was materially improved during the year 1934, according to the United States Vice-Consul here.

The United States, the report shows, replaced Argentina in 1934 as the second most important source of Uruguay's imports, following Great Britain.

During both 1933 and 1934, the United States ranked third, following Great Britain and Germany, as a market for Uruguayan exports. During 1932 and 1931, it is pointed out, the United States stood in seventh place as a customer for Uruguay's products.

Uruguay's total exports in 1934 amounted to 69,800,566 pesos against 66,637,590 pesos in 1933, an increase of 4.7 per cent. Imports totaled 62,712,339 pesos in 1934 compared with 60,652,636 pesos in 1933, an increase of 3.3 per cent.

The United States furnished 14.9 per cent of Uruguay's total imports in 1934, the report shows, compared with 9.2 per cent in 1933. The share of the United States in Uruguay's export trade was 10.4 per cent in 1934 and 8.3 per cent in the preceding year, the vice-consul reported.

Borden Co. Asks Approval On Stock Parity Reduction

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—The Borden Company, a dairy products organization, asked stockholders' approval of a reduction in the par value of the company's shares from $25 to $15 a share, for the purpose of effecting a write-down in good will and unserviceable properties.

In a letter to shareholders, Arthur W. Millburn, president, explained that through the write-down on the par of the capital stock from $109,917,600 to $65,950,560 the corporation's surplus will be increased $43,967,040, in addition to the surplus figure shown at the close of 1934 or $22,474,064.

From this surplus the total write-down, amounting to $21,955,449 will be made, and good will and the obsolescent plants in question will thereafter be carried on the books at a nominal value of $1.

Formal approval of the proposal will be asked of directors at the annual meeting to be held April 17.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	10.93	10.93	10.76	10.86	+.15
May	10.97	10.98	10.82	10.86	+.09
July	10.67	10.67	10.46	10.56	—.43
October	10.72	10.73	10.56	10.68	+.02
December	10.77	10.78	10.60	10.70	—.01

Spots 11.20, off 10 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.29	+.14
May	6.19	6.25	6.19	6.24	+.13
July	6.13	6.19	6.13	6.19	+.14
October	6.91	6.97	6.91	6.97	+.14
December	6.89	6.94	6.89	6.94	+.15

Tone at close steady.

Conde Nast Publications

NEW YORK, March 23—Consolidated statement of profit and loss of the Conde Nast Publications Inc. and its subsidiaries for the year ending Dec. 31, 1934 shows balance transferred to surplus from profit and loss account, after making provision for depreciation and taxes, of $119,928. For the year ended Dec. 31, 1933, consolidated statement of profit and loss showed net loss, after making provision for depreciation and taxes, of $501,188.

Life Underwriters Association

The Life Underwriters Association of the city of New York announces estimated sales of ordinary life insurance in the metropolitan area of $67,118,000 for February.

Wisconsin Public Service

Net earnings of Wisconsin Public Service Corporation and subsidiary totaled $2,756,283 for the year ended Jan. 31, as compared with total of $2,941,534 for previous year.

Could Prevent War by Control Of Oil Reserves

Trade Review Points Out Conservation Is Now Most Urgent

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23 — International war would be virtually impossible if the leading powers would agree not to release petroleum reserves for military purposes, it is set forth in a review of the oil industry by T. S. Hose.

The review points out that the conservation of oil is becoming an increasingly important world-wide problem and that the demands that would be thrown upon petroleum production by war would seriously disrupt its commercial uses. The discussion follows in part:

"War talk and the consequent strengthening of their defenses by the leading powers of the world brings us to a discussion of the part that oil might play in the event of a major conflict.

"When we stop to consider that even during the almost universal peace which is reigning today, we are consuming oil nearly three times as fast as we are discovering it, we can realize what would happen in war time.

"During the next few years, with an international race for airplane construction, we will see the demands upon our petroleum reserves increased enormously.

"During a war the dr'n upon patroleum would be so great that if the leading countries of the world were to stop the flow of oil into military operations, it would within a few days virtually end the war.

"The conservation of oil thus becomes important as a means of war prevention or as an additional factor in a policy of preparedness. In view of this situation, it is interesting to examine the present rapid growth of domestic oil consumption.

"Gasoline stocks, following Secretary Ickes' most recent order, will go below normal for the first time in many years. Gasoline prices are up approximately 33 1-3 per cent from the lows, and with the prospect of automobile production setting a new high record since 1929, they will undoubtedly be much higher before the year is out.

"What is even more impressive is the continual high rate of fuel oil consumption despite the fact that very little construction is going on.

"Fuel oil consumption in 1934 was at a new high record for all time, and so far this year the consumption is running materially ahead of last winter. If, in addition to the replacement of coal furnaces by oil burners, we add a substantial growth in residential construction, our present fuel oil consumption might easily be doubled by 1936.

"In addition to this, growing interest in airplane travel is speeding up the use of gasoline in that direction.

"Taking all these things into consideration, we believe that it will be necessary to discover new oil reserves within the next 10 years or to finance deeper and more costly oil drilling in the older fields."

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Prev.	Yr. Ago
Call loans			
Stock Exch.	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch.			
renewal rate	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾%	¾%	1¼%
Bar silver	59c	59c	33¼c
Time loans—			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@1

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ¼	⅝@1
4 months	⅛@ ½	⅜@ ⅜	⅞@ ¾
5-6 months	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ½
3 mos bills	⅛@ ⅜	⅜@ ⅛	½
Bar silver	27⅜d	27⅛d	18⅞d
Bar gold	148s 1d	148s 5½d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1¾@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Bombay	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5
Berne	3	Vienna	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.77	$4.77¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.77⅛	4.77⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0659¾	.0659½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2280	.2275	.2354
Switz'l'd—franc	.3237	.3235	.3267
Italy—lira	.0826	.0831	.0891
Germany—mark	.4020	.4011	.4033
Holland—florin	.6762	.6764	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2460	.2464	.4537
Norway—krone	.2397	.2402	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2310	.2134	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1367½	.1367	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094¼	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1885	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418½	.0418	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0212½	.0213	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.2980	.2980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1892	.1888	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0433	.0434½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0101	.0101	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4795	.4813	*
Shanghai—dol	.3835	.3835	*
India—rupee	.3616	.3616	.6180
Japan—yen	.2795	.2805	.8440
Java—florin	.6790	.6790	.6808
Phil Islnds—peso	.5006¼	.5006¼	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5588	.5588	.9613
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3180	.3186	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0856½	.0811	.2025
Chile—peso	.0510	.0510	.2060
Peru—sol	.2290	.2290	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8080	.8080	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9937½	.9900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged.

	High	Low	Last
Aug.	73.8	73.8	73.7b
Sept.	74.0	74.0	73.4b

b—Bid.

Commerce and Finance • **Continued U.S. Deficits Spell Disaster, Says Monetary Authority** • Business and Industry

Gain of Retail Sales Over Year Ago Less Marked

Weather Retarding Factor—Industrial Activity Off—Legislation a Factor

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—Sales in the retail trade slackened during the last week, although the slowing down was not pronounced and was regarded more as a period of relaxation, says Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly survey.

Bad weather conditions accompanied the arrival of spring in most sections of the country, and industrial activity was slower. Commodity quotations were weaker and there was a further postponement of decisions on political matters pertinent to business stability.

"One of the most serious drawbacks to any noteworthy expansion in the immediate future," the review continues, "is the stubborn refusal of the majority of business concerns to make commitments much beyond the limits of a month, citing the numerous unsettled legislative decisions, fluctuations of exchange, and fears of monetary changes as incompatible with long-term planning.

"The retardative influence of this attitude has brought some trades close to a state of inactivity, but has been particularly unfavorable for the extension of the revival in many industrial divisions which started last fall. The further liquidation of commodities, with the consequent lowering of quotations, doubtless may be attributed to the lack of forward purchasing, because of the continued uncertainty regarding the disposition to be made of the NRA, although in some quarters it is held as an example of the futility of a policy of artificial crop limitation as a means of bolstering the price level for any extended period.

"It was to be expected that dollar value of retail sales would be distorted in the comparison with the total of the corresponding week of 1934, when the final stages of Easter buying lifted the level to its peak.

"Sales for the country, as a whole, were higher than 1934 by 2 to 7 per cent for the week in dollar value, with the gain in unit turnover of a larger percentage, as the prices set on merchandise now sold at retail in most instances, with the exception of groceries and foodstuffs, range from 3 to 5 per cent downward from the comparative 1934 level."

Although still holding to a level higher than that of a year ago, industrial operations, as a whole, were lower than for the week preceding. The Dun & Bradstreet Business Activity Barometer resumed its downward movement, which was halted temporarily during the week preceding, dropping a full point to 70.4. This is a decrease of 3.6 per cent from the 73 figure of a month ago.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank...Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank.....Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank.........Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank.........Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank..........Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank..........Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings.....Apr. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank..........Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank..........Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank..........Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury....Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank..........Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank.Apr. 17
Blackstone Savings Bank..........Apr. 22

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank..........Apr. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank.......Apr. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings.........Apr. 1
Medford Savings Bank..........Apr. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings......Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank..........Apr. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank...Apr. 6
Brookline Savings Bank..........Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank........Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge.Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank.......Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea......Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank..........Apr. 20

Warns of Inflation

By Orren Jack Turner

Dr. E. W. Kemmerer
Economist and Monetary Authority

Better Cotton Seen As Raising Alabama's Standard of Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOTHAN, Ala.—"Alabama farm homes are worth an average of $400, while the farm homes of Iowa are worth $2400; the Alabama farmer's tools are valued at $400, and the Iowa farmer's tools at $1200," Mr. Donald Comer of Birmingham, industrialist, said in an address here recently. "The Alabama farmer raises an average of $800 worth of products, while the Iowa farmer raises $5800 worth," he continued.

"For 100 years the farmers of the South have been laboring under handicaps, and you will find that the southern states are at the nadir on the basis of education, industry and wealth. For 100 years we have been raising cotton at world prices and buying what we have to have from the people of the North. Until we raise better cotton and stay in the State to buy our commodities, we will remain at the bottom, for as the income differs, so do the people.

"In 1934 North Carolina raised 75 per cent long staple cotton; South Carolina 85 per cent; Georgia 50 per cent; and Alabama only 17 per cent. North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia made an upward step with their increased production but Alabama's was a backward step of 5 per cent from the preceding year.

"If Alabama had raised 1,000,000 bales of one-inch staple cotton instead of the 1,000,000 bales of low-grade cotton much added revenue would have gone to the farmers of the State. The Alabama Polytechnic Institute is making a sincere drive to persuade the farmers to use the better grade of cotton."

U. S. Developing New Export Markets To Replace Those Lost

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—New markets for American exports are being developed to replace ones lost during the depression.

European countries, once the nation's major market, were shown by Department of Commerce figures on January's foreign trade to have been losing importance, while the rest of the world has become a bigger buyer.

Owing to tariffs, quotas and monetary difficulties, exports to Europe in January were $78,550,000, compared with $90,046,000 in January, 1934. In the same period, exports to every other geographical division of the world increased.

Europe was still the major buyer of American goods. Asia was second, purchasing $34,753,000 in January, compared with $32,145,000 the like month a year ago.

America's imports from other countries increased over January, 1934, with very few exceptions. Asia was the principal area from which American bought goods, while Europe was second.

American exports for January totaled $176,222,000, compared with $182,220,000 in January, 1934.

Virginia's Leading Industry Is Rayon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 23—Virginia had 11 industries with an annual pay roll in excess of $1,000,000 each, figures from a census of manufacturers for 1933, taken by the Bureau of Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, disclosed.

Heading the list was the rayon and allied products industry, which paid wages of $9,469,390 in 1933 to 11,018 workers. Close behind this industry was the steam railroad repair shops, which paid wages of $9,326,126 to 8617 employees.

Other industries which paid in excess of $1,000,000 wages are:

Cotton goods, $5,213,814; furniture, including store and office fixtures, $3,496,402; knit goods, $1,996,348; lumber products not elsewhere classified, $1,808,517; paper, $1,491,-882; silk and rayon goods, $1,483,326; printing and publishing, book, music and job, $1,236,811; printing and publishing newspaper and periodical, $1,224,006; pulp (wood and other fiber), $1,167,431; tobacco industry, $959,744. These wages do not include the salaried officers and employees.

Virginia had 19 industries employing an average of more than 1000 employees in 1933. The total number of all companies in 1931 were 2242, a drop of 378, as compared with 1933.

Total wages paid in these industries, exclusive of salaried officers and employees, was $89,945,-401 in 1931, a drop of $19,401,652, as compared with 1933.

Kemmerer Thinks U. S. Policy Means Runaway Inflation

Economist Sees Disaster in Meeting Deficits by Loans From Banks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 23—The policy of the Federal Government in obtaining its revenue largely through borrowing from the banks, and not through taxation and borrowing directly from the public, spells inflation and eventual disaster, declared Dr. E. W. Kemmerer, internationally known monetary authority. Speaking before a large gathering of investment bankers at a luncheon sponsored by Fiduciary Counsel, Inc., investment trust.

Referring to the ever-mounting national debt, which is now over $28,000,000,000, Dr. Kemmerer said:

"The really dangerous part of the situation, however, is not so much the present size of our national debt—as bad as that is—but the rate at which that debt is growing and the fact that the forces that usually curb excessive government expenditures are at present comparatively ineffective. The usual antidote for extravagant government expenditures is heavy taxation and the resulting vigorous protests of the electorate against rising taxes.

"The situation, however, is very different and the public's control is rendered ineffective when heavy expenditures are financed chiefly through the sale of government debt to the banks, which the banks pay for by expanding their note circulation, or, more importantly, by placing to the Government's credit bank deposits that the Government may pay out as it desires by means of checks. This practice spells inflation.

"Financing through inflation accordingly tends to become progressively the line of least resistance and this policy is therefore all too often continued until it terminates in disaster."

Methods of Inflation

Dr. Kemmerer enumerated the repeated and larger doses of inflation that this country has received since the Roosevelt Administration early in 1933 decided upon a policy of currency and credit expansion—in other words, deliberate inflation. There were:

"Large open-market purchases of government debt by the Federal Reserve banks, enormous public works expenditures, reduction in the gold content of the dollar by 41 per cent and repudiation of gold contracts, loans of public money on an enormous scale to all sorts of private enterprises and the granting of government guarantees to billions of dollars of other loans, expenditures of hundreds of millions of dollars of government money to raise prices of farm products from cotton to peanuts, gold purchases according to the Warren plan, and heavy purchases of silver to constitute an increasing base for currency and credit expansion—purchases that will probably involve ultimately, if the plan is carried through, the expenditure of literally hundreds of millions of dollars of public funds for the accumulation of an enormous and perfectly useless silver monetary reserve.

"The President is now seeking authority from Congress to spend at his own discretion next year nearly five billions of dollars more for emergency relief purposes. There seems to be no limit to the demands of the inflationists."

The economist asserted that if there was to be complete commodity price adjustments to the new 59-cent dollar, the cost of living will have to rise to about 50 per cent above what it is today.

"If, however, as appears more likely," he added, "the value of gold depreciates to its 1926 level after the present crisis-stimulated and world-wide scramble for gold has subsided, then, when once the 'slack' represented by the reduction in the gold content of the dollar has been completely taken up, the cost of living will be about 116 per cent higher than it is now."

Flight From Dollar

An uncontrolled inflation in the future would probably take place chiefly in two closely related ways, he continued. First, in a further expansion of deposit currency and paper money, resulting from bank loans made to the Government to enable it to carry on its enormous program of public expenditures without resorting to a substantial increase in taxation. Second, in a dangerous speeding up of the velocities at which bank deposits and money circulate—a speeding up that would result from a declining public confidence in our money or a "flight from the dollar."

The professor scouted the theory of a "controlled inflation," stating that "inflation is one of the hardest things in the world to control if it once gets started." He added:

"A flight from the dollar occurs when the public lose confidence in the future of their money. They lose confidence in their money when they see their Government financing enormous expenditures, many of them unreasonable and extravagant, by means of inflation rather than by means of taxation."

Budd Manufacturing Co. Building New Ford Parts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—The Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company here is now manufacturing all Ford closed cabs for commercial cars and bodies for Ford pickup and panel-delivery trucks, as well as some miscellaneous steel parts for assembly at Ford branch plants, according to an announcement.

It is estimated that this work is giving employment to 1500 men in this city and in Detroit, at the two plants of the Budd company, which is also manufacturing the doors for the new Packard cars.

Officials Seeking to Expand U. S.-Latin American Trade

Aim Is to Remove Three Chief Barriers of Suspicion, Prohibitive Tariffs and Cultural Differences—'Good Neighbor' Policy Gaining Ground

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent for Latin-American News

A Panaman delegation is carrying on daily conferences with United States Government representatives at Washington. Matters of common interest to the two republics are said to be rapidly nearing an agreeable conclusion.

Discussions between the largest and one of the smallest American countries do not excite an extraordinary amount of public attention. Yet, if the real motive behind the conversations were more generally understood the importance of what is taking place would be appreciated.

Panama for some time past has objected to certain phases of a trade treaty negotiated years ago. It has asked Washington and President Roosevelt to make "equitable" concessions. Outside of the details which go to make such concessions the thing that should especially interest the general public is that Washington and the President would fit ways and means for granting favors, and, by so doing, please not only Panama, but the other Latin-American nations. It would please these nations for the simple and understandable reason that it would prove to them that the United States is putting into effect the Roosevelt slogan of the "friendly neighbor."

The Roosevelt Administration is confronted with numerous troublesome Latin-American problems. It was confronted by most of them when the President took office two years ago. To some extent barriers to closer relationships have been torn down; witness a better feeling in Haiti and Cuba. But notwithstanding what has been accomplished there is much to do, and to do what it can is official Washington's purpose.

Good-Neighbor Policy

There are three outstanding barriers between the United States and the Latin-American countries that can be mentioned offhand. First, suspicion on the part of the southern governments; second, a prohibitive northern tariff wall; and third, language and cultural differences.

As for the question of suspicion the United States has only itself to blame. In the past Washington when dealing with the American countries frequently disregarded the sovereign rights as well as the susceptibilities and prejudices of its southern neighbors.

With regard to the question of a prohibitive tariff wall, the sale of southern goods in the northern markets had had tough going, and the apparent refusal by the American people to permit their neighbors to sell them raw materials not only made the Latin-American republics reluctant to buy from the north, but inclined them to lay the blame for their economic distress during the world depression at northern doors.

Finally, as to cultural and language differences the Montevideo Conference of December, 1933, and the personal contacts made by Secretary of State Hull during that conference with Latin-American leaders, did much to pave the way toward at least an effort to get better acquainted all around.

Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of Latin-American affairs, probably knows more about Washington's southern policy and what is being done to perfect it than any other man. He lists a number of instances of the practical application of Roosevelt's "good neighbor" idea. I will mention a few.

More Good Will

United States military occupation of Haiti came to end in August, 1934, by the withdrawal of the American Forces of Occupation. The Panama Treaty of 1903 has prevented close co-operation between the peoples of Panama and the United States. A new agreement amending the 1903 pact is being drawn up in Washington. Nicaragua long held the most intense dislike for the United States because of the American marines stationed in and around Managua. The feeling has changed for the better since the marines were removed and President Roosevelt declared that never would they be returned to Carribbean waters.

The abrogation of the Platt Amendment to the Cuban Constitution relieved an increasing dislike for the United States among Cuban peoples. A new commercial treaty, inaugurated a few months ago between Washington and Havana, has given to the Cuban nation economic advantages beneficial to every portion of the Republic.

G. H. C.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Financial difficulties and financial scandal are leaks that have to be caulked in the otherwise eminently seaworthy ships of British commercial venture.

The pepper-pool crack has now been filled water-tight by bankruptcies and is to be firmly pitched besides by the publicity of a receiver's examination—varnished too, if the zealots in Parliament have their way, by an official inquiry. Meanwhile, however, water has got aboard and has to be bailed out from the hold, especially where tin has been the cargo.

Pepper and Tin

The connection was partly personal. Mr. Louis Hardy, a director of the Anglo-Oriental Mining Corporation and other big tin companies, was also managing director of Williams Henry & Co., which until the recent disturbances was a subsidiary of James and Shakespeare, the leading operator in the pepper pool. It happens that he is also a member of the official International Committee which conducts the tin restriction scheme, a fact which did not escape those opposed to the scheme or anxious to smell out financial scandals in the city as evidence for a socialistic brief. Questions were asked in the House of Commons, because the tin restriction scheme has the active support of several colonial governments, for whom the Secretary of State for the colonies is ultimately responsible to Parliament. The Government refused to be drawn, but the attacks had an adverse effect on the tin market, where prices fell from £229 a ton to £215 a ton in the space of a few days.

The Buffer Stock

There were also more powerful and permanent forces at work in the same direction. At the price of between £225 and £230 a ton, which had been maintained under restriction, demand for tin was sluggish and the use of substitutes was stimulated. The International Committee nevertheless adopted (in the face of much criticism from the smaller producers and from market interests) the policy of a "buffer stock" of up to 8000 tons of tin, to be held on behalf of the committee.

The chairman of the British Tin Investment Corporation recently offered the following apologia for this plan: The supply of a commodity in any month is current production plus stocks. If stocks are high in proportion to current output, a big cut in the latter may still leave heavy supplies overhanging the market, and thus fail to compensate the restricting producers by raising prices. "It is not unreasonable"—to this eminent apologist—"to state categorically that a restriction scheme should aim simultaneously at reducing current supplies and holding the accumulated stocks off the market, so that the old stocks can be sold only at a time when the producers are already receiving some reward."

What happens, we may ask, when stocks, instead of being x tons, are x minus 8000 tons, plus 8000 tons in the hands of the international committee? The stimulative effect of the purchase of those 8000 tons by new and powerful interests has come to an end, and the market is faced with the possibility of sales from the buffer stock. This is the kind of prospect that is troubling the tin market today, though the buffer stock is still well below the appointed 8000 tons.

The Private Tin Pool

There is, moreover, still another influence—a little flea on the back of the big flea of the buffer pool. Certain speculators took the opportunity of the restriction scheme, and especially the buffer pool project, to institute a private buying pool in tin. There is no secret about it; for the existence and principal membership of the pool have been known to the market for some time back, and even the extent of its holdings is now disclosed to the international committee.

One of the forces precipitating the recent fall in tin prices was the belief that the private pool had stopped buying and was even about to unload; later events have indicated, however, that it is still prepared to pursue an active policy. Its hope is presumably to hold the authorities of the restriction scheme and the buffer stock to ransom, compelling them, by the threat of unloading, at a sacrifice either to take over its supplies at an inflated value or to tighten up restriction.

Meanwhile, no doubt, the pool operators are making the most of the high "backwardation" on tin by buying forward and selling spot. The premium on spot tin, which is accused of penalizing the legitimate user of the metal, is being laid not unreasonably at the door of the buffer pool authorities.

Rubber Restriction

The controllers of the rubber restriction scheme have been less ambitious, and to that extent wiser. The price of a little over 6d a pound that has been maintained in the past few months is not excessive on any view. Consumers have little cause for complaint, even though without restriction they might have and the benefit of bargain prices for a while, and even though the restrictive screw is being tightened rather than relaxed.

The International Rubber Committee appears to be aiming at keeping exports in 1935 down to 800,000 tons, against a prospective consumption of 1,000,000 tons; the consequent reduction of world stocks by 200,000 tons would bring them to what is recognized as a normal level. The 1935 export figure has been calculated on the assumption that the cut in standard quotas will be 25 per cent in the first half and 30 per cent in the second half of the year.

It has just been announced that the present 75 per cent allowance will remain in force till the end of June, and that it will be reduced to 70 per cent in the third quarter of 1935. The committee used the occasion to point out that it is open to them to revise their decisions if for any reason this course should seem to them desirable.

The Dutch, with their problem of the native producer, are not anxious to push rubber restrictions beyond the 25 per cent figure, and it may be that the committee will later decide to spread the liquidation of excess stocks over a still longer period. They realize presumably that a sudden change of policy at the end of the year, when stocks had fallen to the desired level, would have a very disturbing effect on the market.

Increased Demand Develops for All Grains This Week

Substantial Price Advances Registered—Foreign Markets Stronger

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 23—Late in the week a better demand developed for all grains, and there were substantial advances registered.

New low prices for the season were made early in the week on successive waves of liquidation by longs, but apparently the market became oversold.

In wheat the price trend was reversed partly on account of the violent wind and dust storms which prevailed for several days in the west end of the winter wheat belt.

At the same time foreign markets began to show a stronger tone, with Liverpool and Buenos Aires advancing to the highest levels in several weeks.

Incidentally also the inflation proposition was again injected into the situation by the House vote on the Patman bill providing for issuance of currency to meet bonus payments.

Stocks Reduced

Recent declines have been in the face of continued bullish domestic supply and demand conditions. Visible stocks continue to shrink rapidly, and from all indications stocks in other positions are also being reduced rapidly.

The old crop position this year gives more point to unfavorable crop developments than it did a year ago. This year the surplus carried over at the end of the crop year will be small and well distributed over all positions.

At the end of the 1933-34 crop year the crop losses were minimized by the fact that there was a surplus of 375,000,000 bushels carried over.

Rains during the week were fairly heavy in the Middle West and Ohio valley, with some precipitation in the Northwest and Canada, but in the drought sections there was only little relief.

There is a large area extending from the Canadian line down through the plains sections to northern Oklahoma, having a tremendous shortage in subsoil moisture. This means that when crop troubles really start, there will be little moisture to draw upon, with the consequent danger that deterioration will be rapid.

Western Canada is in better shape as a result of heavy early March snowfall.

Outside Influences

For several weeks past wheat, as well as other grains has been affected more by the unsettling outside influences than by anything else, in addition to the fear of imports which has had a hampering effect on the buying demand. As a result there has been heavy liquidation, with at times an extremely thin demand.

The general opinion is that the grain markets have been well liquidated, and technically are in better position to reflect bullish developments.

Southern Hemisphere shipments have dropped off, and both Argentina and Australia are now in a comfortable position, with nine months in which to spread the remaining surplus.

Heavier sales of Canadian wheat are expected the next few weeks and especially after the opening of navigation.

Corn has been affected a great deal by the fear of imports of Argentine corn. Some reports now indicate the Plate crop will not be as large as at first thought, but there undoubtedly will be heavy exports to this country, as the surplus in any case will be large.

U. S. Farm Exports Decrease Sharply

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—Continuation of the sharp decline in American exports of farm products is reported by the Bureau of Agriculture Economics.

It said farm shipments during January slipped to the lowest point in more than 20 years, the index dropping to 57 compared with 62 in December and 93 in January, 1934. The pre-war level of shipments is used as 100 in the index.

All products except fruits were exported in less than pre-war volume in January. The indices were: Grain and grain products, 17; animal products, 33; dairy products and eggs, 69; fruit, 189; wheat and flour, 14; tobacco, 97; hams and bacon, 18; lard, 45.

The large shipments of fruits were attributed to heavy importations by France under the quota system which she began relaxing in favor of the United States about a year ago.

Nevada Mining Promotions Lead All Other States

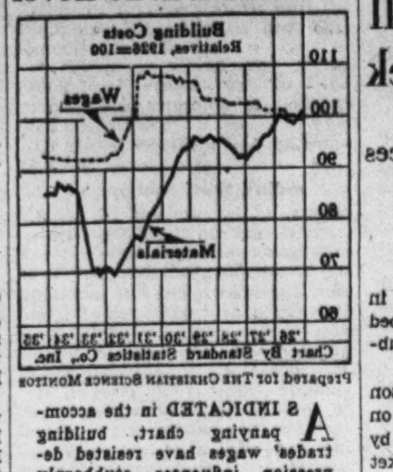
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONOPAH, Nev., March 23 — A recent report issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission at Washington shows 165 mining companies have complied with the requirements of the Securities Act and have got granted permission to sell their securities for financing. According to this report, Nevada leads all the states in number of law-abiding mining promotions.

Nevada has 40 mining companies registered under provisions of the act, Colorado has 32, California 18, Arizona 12, Idaho 11, Montana 11, Washington 9, Oregon 2 and Utah 2.

During 1934 40 new properties in Nevada were brought under development resulting in a 50 per cent increase in gold production (in ounces) and a more than 100 per cent increase in value of metal production of gold, silver, lead, copper and zinc.

Building Wages Not Far From 1926 Level



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AS INDICATED in the accompanying chart, building trades' wages have resisted depression influences stubbornly and are now less than 10 per cent under their 1926 level.

Although federal authorities profess a desire to reduce building costs, the strong political influence of the unions will prevent any determined efforts toward downward wage adjustments. Despite unusually severe declines in prices of certain building materials, such as cement and lumber, the average price decline of these items during the depression was smaller than that of commodities in general.

The relative stability is largely attributable to the constructive trade practices in several building supply divisions. Cement, lumber and other building materials have advanced substantially since 1932, and the present average of prices for this group is moderately above that of all commodities.

Mellon Sees Last Few Years as 'Bad Quarter of an Hour'

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 23 (AP)—To Andrew W. Mellon, active and optimistic at 80, America's financial upheaval of the past few years is just "a bad quarter of an hour."

The former Secretary of the Treasury and builder of one of the great industrial empires will be 80 years old tomorrow.

While denying that with his age he has acquired any "gift of prophecy," the noted banker said:

"America is going through a bad quarter of an hour, but present conditions, however distressing, especially in terms of human suffering, reflect only a passing phase in our history.

"Even at 80 one does not acquire the gift of prophecy, but I look forward to seeing a return of normal conditions again within my own time. New generations are coming on and science and new inventions and the advance in human intelligence will solve many problems that now seem insurmountable."

His observations were made just before Mr. Mellon left by train for New York to visit with his daughter, Ailsa, and her husband, David K. E. Bruce, son of the late United States Senator from Maryland.

Rise in Exports Of U. S. Hardware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—Exports of hardware and allied lines from the United States registered a substantial increase during 1934, according to the Commerce Department.

Sales abroad of items under this classification were valued at $26,585,-851 compared with $19,071,833 in 1933 and $17,512,163 in 1932, representing an increase of 39 per cent and 53 per cent, respectively, statistics show.

Exports of hand tools in 1934 were valued at $7,622,720, an increase of 48 per cent compared with 1933 foreign shipments and 90 per cent compared with 1932. Exports of abrasives increased from $3,521,268 in 1933 to $4,913,303 in 1934.

Foreign shipments of lamps and illuminating devices nearly doubled in 1934 compared with the preceding year. Exports of builders' and other hardware increased from $2,074,334 in 1933 to $2,986,211 in 1934, the Commerce Department stated.

Seven New Banks Are Opened in Five States

Seven new banking offices were opened in five states during the week, according to the week's Banking Market, issued by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly. The bulletin also shows that only one bank closed during the week.

One new national bank, one national bank branch, two state bank branches and three reopened banks are included in the report. The institutions are located in the states of California, Illinois, Michigan, North Carolina and Ohio.

There were seven changes reported due to change in title and location, and one due to a consolidation.

FCA Will Soon Lend $60,000,000 For Farm Seed

Farmers Co-operating With Crop Control Program Eligible to Borrow

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The Farm Credit Administration today started its machinery to make $60,000,000 in seed loans available within a week to farmers who need help to grow their 1935 crops.

The bill appropriating the money was signed by President Roosevelt last night and today Gov. William I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration announced the loans would be disbursed through regional offices, which include Springfield, Mass., Memphis and Baltimore.

Only farmers co-operating with the Government's crop control program are eligible for the loans, which will be limited to a maximum of $500. No loan, however, may be made that is greater than that actually needed to purchase seed and fertilizer.

Mr. Myers also announced that the loans will be made only to farmers unable to obtain advances from local banks, production credit associations or other sources.

Farmers needing the emergency loans must apply to county crop loan committees which already are in existence in every county. The county committees will forward the applications to the regional offices for approval.

Farm credit officials expect to receive the greatest number of applications from the mid-western drought states, especially in the spring wheat area.

More than 19,000,000 bushels of seed grain are available for distribution.

Loans also will be made to farmers for livestock feed, but will not be granted for the purchase of livestock or machinery, or for the payment of debts or taxes.

The following table shows the maximum amounts that may be loaned per acre for crop production:

	Without Fertilizer	Where Com. Fertilizer Is Used
Grain crops and peanuts	$3	$4.50
Cotton	4	6
Tobacco	4	12
Irish potatoes (com.)	10	25
Sugar cane	12	12
Sugar beets	8	12
Rice—When landlord furnishes water	8	8
Rice—Where landlord does not furnish water	13	13

Swedish Pig Iron Output Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

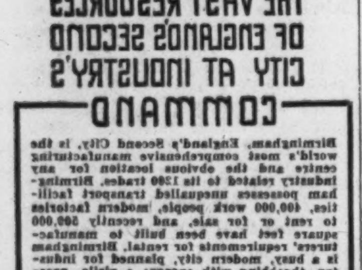
STOCKHOLM, March 23—The production of pig iron in Sweden during 1934 exceeded that of any other year since 1918, says a report by the U. S. Trade Commissioner here.

Production during the past year totaled 522,800 metric tons against 323,100 metric tons in 1933.

The limited supply of scrap and the large output of steel during 1934, according to the report, were responsible for the sharp increase in the amount of pig iron produced during the year.

Exports of pig iron from Sweden in 1934 amounted to 70,300 metric tons against 66,100 metric tons in 1933.

At the end of December, 1934, there were 132 furnaces, ovens and hearths in operation in Sweden against 100 on the same date in the preceding year, it was stated.



THE VAST RESOURCES OF ENGLAND'S SECOND CITY AT INDUSTRY'S COMMAND

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Roosevelt Starts Philippines On the Road to Independence

(Continued from Page 1)

mate withdrawal of United States sovereignty and the establishment of ultimate independence."

The Philippine delegation which solemnly stood in the Cabinet room of the White House while this formal act of state took place included Manuel Quezon, President of the Philippine Senate; Manuel Roxas, Speaker of the House of Representatives and member of the Constitutional Convention; Pedro Guevara, resident commissioner in Washington; F. A. Delgado, resident commissioner; C. M. Recto, President of the Constitutional Convention; T. Sandiko, Vice-President, and M. Cuaderno, member of the convention.

For the United States, Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy was in the front rank—congratulated and thanked by the island delegation; George H. Dern, Secretary of War, whose department has had charge of the islands and will continue on a lesser scale for the next decade; Gen. Creed Cox, head of the Bureau of Insular Affairs; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Millard F. Tydings, chairman of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee, and other congressional representatives.

Signing Constitution For the Philippines Not Quite Independence

By Erwin D. Canham
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 23—When today President Roosevelt signed the Constitution of the prospective Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands he did not settle the question of Philippine independence.

A host of basic problems and variant states of opinion still loom in the way of final independence. Technically, however, the situation is clear. President Roosevelt has approved the Constitution borne to him by President Quezon.

It must now be submitted to vote of the Philippine people. If they approve in a popular election, then the Governor-General orders an island-wide election of the new officers provided in the Constitution. After these are chosen, the President of the United States formally terminates by proclamation the existing Government of the Philippine Islands, and the new Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands comes into being.

Continues for 10 Years

The Commonwealth, still simply according to the law's letter, continues in existence for 10 years. During that period, an American high commissioner exercises extensive supervision over the Filipino Government. But on the Fourth of July immediately following the expiry of a decade, the President of the United States is instructed to withdraw and surrender all right of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control or sovereignty. The Philippines are thus scheduled to become free and independent on the Fourth of July, 1946.

But this is all in theory, and merely according to the letter of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, pushed through the last Congress—and its predecessors—by the power of organized lobbies "in the name of sugar and coconut oil," plus some sincere friends of independence who desired economic modifications. Either the American or the Filipino people may have a change of mind and heart in the long—and doubtless pregnant—decade which is to ensue.

Change Is Taking Place

Already a movement for change is springing from the very seeds of prospective independence. The Filipinos themselves are gradually realizing that if independence carries with it the penalty of exclusion by tariffs from the American markets, then it would be better to think twice. Under the dubious sunshine of free trade with the United States, the Philippines have been transformed into a relatively prosperous but tragically dependent country. Trade with the United States before independence amounted to less than 3 per cent of the island's exports. It is today 81 per cent. If a tariff barrier confronts these exports on the shores of California, Oregon, and Washington, it is unlikely that the products can find a happy home elsewhere. They have been produced in the artificial hotbeds of free trade, and in the stiff competition of a barrier-ridden world, are likely to shrivel away, while the islands' living standards decline.

One Solution Is Held Out

One solution is held out in the Tydings-McDuffie Act itself. It is provided that at least one year prior to the date of independence, there shall be a conference of representatives of the United States and the Philippines, for the purpose of formulating recommendations as to future trade relations.

Such a conference will probably be set ahead. For in the sixth year of the Commonwealth period, a 5 per cent duty is to be levied, rising annually in the remaining five years to 25 per cent. This tariff would cut brutally into Philippine exports, and according to some authorities complete the economic prostration of the islands even before independence should cast them altogether into the cruel world.

Envisaging just such a prospect, a congressional committee, headed by Senator Millard F. Tydings (D), Maryland, recently returned from the islands. It is preparing recommendations, which in all probability will provide for a study of the islands' economic future, and possibly its political future as well, for that is bound up closely with trade.

Murphy Pleads Cause

Gov. Gen. Frank Murphy, likely soon under the Commonwealth to become high commissioner, has been in Washington anxious to plead the case of the Filipinos and urge rescue from the apparent plight facing them under independence on the terms now stipulated.

There are several possible policies:

1. Independence as now proposed, with the result, in the view of most experts, of economic ruin of the islands and their probable political absorption by a stronger Oriental power.

2. Independence with tariff preference, giving the islands access to American markets, and awarding American exporters entry into the Philippines—their ninth best customer—in return.

3. Dominion status, also giving preferential commerce to the islands, but retaining a political hold upon them.

Or these policies might be combined in various ways.

Uncertainty Dims Future

Such is the uncertain future stretching ahead of the islands. Their leaders, who for long years have preached independence to an emotional and receptive people, now find it difficult to turn about and say: "We had better stick to the United States," but that is being increasingly said in the islands.

If, however, the economic disabilities of independence are removed by Congress, the islands will feel that they have had their cake, and will cease to worry about the penalties. Hence some congressional leaders here favor keeping the islands in doubt until their clamor for economic rescue shall have drowned out most of their zeal for absolute and complete independence. In chastened mood, it is argued that the islands would then accept a sort of modified independence, autonomy, or dominion status, which it is urged would be best for all concerned.

Beet Men Oppose

But still on the side of independence, still opposed to tariff preference, are the American beet sugar producers, the domestic dairy interests which oppose coconut oil. The battle of Manila Bay will need to be fought all over again on Capitol Hill.

The constitution which President Roosevelt signed today is a straightforward document, setting up a president, national assembly and judiciary for the islands. It was drafted in consultation with American experts, and represents the last word in present-day political science. In many respects it follows the American Constitution, and in some ways improves by the benefit of American experience.

The President serves for six years and may not be re-elected; the National Assembly of 120 members serves for three years. The system of separation of powers—like the United States, but unlike Britain, France, and all parliamentary countries—is followed, so that for the last three years of a Presidential term a deadlock between the executive and legislature might exist.

Ratifying Treaties

Treaty ratification is by bare majority. The Assembly alone can declare war. Natural resources are carefully conserved as a possession of the nation and may not be leased or otherwise alienated for over 25 years. These are interesting differences in detail from American experience.

As "transitory provisions," the rights of Americans are guaranteed, and as an "ordinance appended," most of the rights and attributes of sovereignty, such as allegiance, property guarantee, trade and foreign relations, debt, coinage and immigration are guaranteed to the United States for the 10-year commonwealth period.

Thus the curtain runs up in a new act in the dramatic, sometimes inspiring and sometimes sordid history of America's great adventure in overseas imperialism.

Boston Art Notes

Twentieth Century Club

An exhibition which is being held by the Jewish Society of Arts and Music is to be seen at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy Street. The display includes oils, aquarelles, crayon sketches, drawings. Professional and student artists, as well as amateurs, have contributed. Considering the range of material included, the exhibition is singularly interesting.

The perplexed question of art of racial minorities rises again, for as soon as a group organizes on a racial basis, the onlooker immediately probes the basis and tries to discern the differences between the artistic manifestation of that group and any other. In this day, confusion reigns, for traditions are maintained under difficulty, and often under artificial nourishment. The too-speedy trend toward standardization has startled us; and we are bending every effort to preserve folk-lore and native qualities of distinction.

With the Jewish artist trends vary in accordance with his temperament, social background and spiritual focus. That Jewish artists are not homogeneous, that they are national, international, individual, Hebraic, that they are capable of reacting to their environment, revolting against it, ignoring it—all these facts are apparent at the Twentieth Century Club. The Jewish artistic community, in other words, is a smaller metropolis. It contains all styles from the academic to the experimental; mediocrity predominates. Positions of prominence and honorary invitations are extended to the conventional.

A number of painters of genuine quality are to be noted at the Twentieth Century Club. Jacob Rosenberg paints a portrait penetrating beyond the outward features of his model. He is aware of the two-fold function of the painter, the necessity of rendering a likeness and of conveying traits of character. David Rose in some sardonic etchings displays a critical response to the environment in which he lives. Irene Banash, still a student, reveals talent in portrayal. Bernard Burroughs entitles a portrait "Zaide," the Yiddish name for Grandpapa, and he defines a type familiar and beloved by Jews. Edward Brodney in a large, carefully planned canvas entitled "Forgotten Men," is unmistakably the painter with a social viewpoint. He is in a large company today, for many young and serious artists have been looking about, not at flowers and rolling landscape, but at human beings who have been victimized by economic conditions. They have an ax to grind. D. A.

Hoover Asks G.O.P. To Rid Government Of Economic Abuse

(Continued from Page 1)

eign food is pouring into our ports, purchase of which should have been made from our farmers. The cost of living is steadily advancing. More people are dependent upon the Government for relief than ever before. Recovery is still delayed. The productive genius of our people, which is the sole road to recovery and to increased standards of living, is being stifled; the nation impoverished instead of enriched. The theories of this Administration do not work. They are no longer a propagandized millennium; they are self-exposed.

4. The people have a right to an opportunity to change these policies. It is the duty of the Republican Party to offer that opportunity.

Must Make Recovery Real

And beyond insistence upon American foundations of government, it is the duty of the party to insist upon realistic methods of recovery, real jobs for labor and real markets for the farmer. Those methods lie in removing the shackles and uncertainties from enterprise. After nearly six years of depression, liquidation, restriction of all manner of purchases and improvements, we stand on the threshold of a great forward economic movement, if only the paralyzing effects of mistaken governmental policies and activities may be removed.

The present conception of a national economy based upon scarcity must in all common sense be reversed to an economy based upon production, or workman, farmer and businessman alike are defeated.

Must Reform Present Abuses

Surely economic life advances only through increasing production by use of every instrument science gave to us, through lowering of costs and prices with consequent increase in consumption, and through higher real wages to the worker and real return to the farmer.

Effective reform of abuses in business and finance must be undertaken through regulation and not through bureaucratic dictation or Government operation.

Protection to individual enterprise from monopolies must be re-established whereby the smaller businesses may live. Stifling uncertainties of currency manipulation must be removed. Government expenditures which, if continued on the present scale, can create only bankruptcy or calamitous inflation, must be curtailed. The effective participation of the states and local governments in relief under nonpartisan administrators must be re-established so that waste, extravagance, and politics may be eliminated and the people better served.

Need Economic Common Sense

Great social problems of better safeguards to the individual against the dislocations of advancing industry, national calamity and old age must be discovered. But these problems of business, agriculture, and labor become much easier—with a restoration of economic common sense. Indeed, a score of economic and social questions must be solved, and in their answers are locked the real advancement of life and the attainment of security and contentment in the American home—for that is the ultimate expression of American life. But their solution will not be found in violation of the foundations of human liberty.

5. It is well that we pause a moment to examine what objectives we wish to secure from the vast complex of invisible governmental, economic and social forces which dominate our civilization.

Protect American Home

The objective of American life must be to upbuild and protect the family and the home, whether farmer, worker, or businessman. That is the unit of American life. It is the moral and spiritual as well as the economic unit. With its independence and security come the spiritual blessings of the nation. The fundamental protection of these homes is the spirit as well as the letter of the Bill of Rights, with the supports from the framework of the Constitution. They must be given peace with the world. There must be confidence in the security of the job, of the business, of the savings which sustain these homes. Increased standards of living, leisure, and security can come to that home through unshackling the productive genius of our people.

The advancement of knowledge must be translated into increasing health and education for the children.

Windows Bright With Hope

There must be constantly improved safeguards to the family from the dislocations of economic life and of old age. With the growth of great industrial forces we must continue to add unceasing protections from abuse and exploitation. We must be liberal in reward to those who add service, material or spiritual wealth to these homes. Those deserve no reward who gain from exploitation of them. The windows of these homes must be bright with hope. Their doors must be open outward to initiative, enterprise, opportunity, unbounded by regimentation and Socialism.

Today there must be restoration of faith, the removal of fear and uncertainty that these ideals and these hopes will not be open to those who strive.

Our Debt to Youth

To the young men and women it is vital that their opportunity in life shall be preserved; that the frontiers of initiative and enterprise shall not be closed; that their future shall not be burdened by unbearable debt for our follies; that their lives and opportunities shall not be circumscribed and limited; that they shall have the right to make their homes and careers and achieve their own position in the world.

There are a host of problems to solve if we attain these ideals; but again I repeat, that the first condition in their solution is orderly individual liberty and responsible constitutional government as opposed to un-American regimentation and bureaucratic domination.

Long Newspaper Tax Held Unconstitutional

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 23 (AP)—The 2 per cent tax on gross advertising levied by the Legislature at the instance of Senator Huey P. Long against Louisiana newspapers with a weekly circulation of 20,000 or more, was declared unconstitutional by a special three-judge Federal Court here yesterday, and an order was issued enjoining the State from collecting the levy.

The tax law affected only 13 of the State's 163 newspapers, and seems to have been expressly aimed at the larger daily publications which have fought Senator Long since he rocketed to political power in 1928.

The decision was given by Federal Judges Wayne G. Borah, Ben C. Dawkins, and Rufus E. Foster. It held the act violated both State and Federal Constitutions in that it was discriminatory and denied the newspapers affected equal protection of the laws.

Music

"Lulu" Fragments in Boston

The Symphonic Pieces which Alban Berg arranged as a Suite from the music of his opera, "Lulu," came to first hearing in the United States at the nineteenth Friday afternoon concert (March 22) by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Dr. Koussevitzky's baton. A single hearing of this music tended to uphold the good opinion of it recently expressed by Erwin Stein in these columns.

Berg is little known to Bostonians. Indeed, the school to which he belongs has been represented but slightly on programs of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Arnold Schönberg's earlier symphonic music has been played. Anton von Webern's "Five Pieces" was submitted by Dr. Koussevitzky a few years ago; but the Boston conductor apparently has found little to attract him in the music of the apostles of the twelve-tone scale. Those of us who have wanted to hear in America the works written by these Viennese for the stage have been compelled to journey to Philadelphia, where we have been permitted to listen to the "Glückliche Hand," of Schönberg and the "Wozzeck," of Berg, under the direction of Mr. Stokowski.

"Lulu" proves to be musically closely related to those works. The suite stirs a desire to hear the opera, which should be popular, for the 12-tone scale surely holds no terrors for those who have lived through the age of Stravinsky, Honegger and Prokofiev. This music, as heard in the concert hall, seems essentially dramatic, and singularly expressive of the situations it is associated with in the plot. Much of it is of great lyric beauty, and all of it is well and truly woven from authentic musical ideas. Olga Averino sang the solo voice parts with intelligence.

Of course it is a mistake to suppose, as some have done, that such music as this marks new paths. The fact is that it marks not the beginning of a new era but the end of an old one. This music, like that of Schönberg, is Romantic music. It stems from Wagner by way of Strauss. It possesses beauty and emotional power. But it is an ending, not a beginning.

The concert began with Beethoven's Overture to "Leonore," No. 3, and closed with his Fifth Symphony. L. A. S.

Motion Pictures

"West Point of the Air"

Another romance of military aviation comes to the screen (at Loew's State, Boston) in "West Point of the Air," an M-G-M product starring Wallace Beery. The story is conventional. Mr. Beery plays a veteran flying instructor at Randolph Field in Texas, whose ambition it is to make his son an ace. This son (Robert Young) is hardly worth the effort. It is a peculiarly Hollywoodish conception that you can make a sympathetic juvenile lead of a character so weak that it requires his father, his sweetheart and all his friends to make him act like a man. The cameramen are as usual the real stars, though good acting is done by Mr. Beery, and by Lewis Stone as the commandant. But someone should break the news to Hollywood that its heroic rescues are no longer taken seriously by the public. Hoots and jeers greeted the scene in which Mr. Young saves Mr. Beery from a plane which is in flames under water. Maureen O'Sullivan is the sweet young thing who gets her man away from the wicked clutches of Rosalind Russell.

"It Happened in New York"

Well, a good many things happen in New York, they say, and some of the least important of them are recorded in the new Universal film on view at the RKO-Boston. A movie star (Gertrude Michael) in New York for a "personal appearance" meets up with a taxi driver (Lyle Talbot) and takes a fancy to him. His gal (Heather Angel) objects. There are complications involving a Prince (Rafael Storm) and the star's manager (Hugh O'Connell). Miss Angel, like Miss O'Sullivan, recaptures her boy friend. On the stage is a show featuring Ina Ray Hutton and her all-girl jazz band.

Strachey Calls Charge 'Insolent Presumption'

CHICAGO, March 23 (AP)—Counsel for Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey threatened to throw his case into the courts today if the Department of Labor orders deportation of the British economist.

Mr. Strachey termed it "an insolent presumption" for a capitalistic government to accuse him of advocating violence when "every capitalistic government is preparing to use force and violence on an unparalleled scale." He predicted the entire world will soon be plunged into a capitalistic war.

Nonprotection Of U.S. Interests In Orient Urged

Unwise, Observer Says, to Run Risk of War to Save Few Millions

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 22—The United States must be "ever vigilant" to avoid making the same mistakes in the Far East it made in the European crisis 20 years ago when this country attempted to bring about a "just and lasting peace" among the nations of the world, Walter H. Mallory, executive director of the Council on Foreign Relations, declared Wednesday.

Speaking before the Women's National Republican Club, Mr. Mallory asserted that he could not conceive it to be "sensible" for the United States to run the risks of war for the purpose of protecting American interests in Asia or for any other reason.

"War never really settles any major problem, as is conclusively proved by the fact that the basic issues in Europe are no more settled today than they were in 1914," he said. For this reason, according to Mr. Mallory, who is a well-known authority on Far Eastern problems, it is imperative that the United States should take no greater risks in Asia than it is willing to take elsewhere in the world.

Asks Support of Davis

Mr. Mallory advocated support of the efforts of Norman H. Davis to effect international accord through the limitation of armaments, "even though these efforts do not seem at the moment to prevail."

It was inconsistent for the United States, he held, to turn its back on the League of Nations and the World Court on the one hand, and, on the other, to undertake obligations in Asia for the preservation of the world's peace machinery.

"If we seek to be really isolationists, it would seem the part of wisdom to avoid entanglements in Asia as scrupulously as we do in Europe," he said. "If we prefer to play an internationalist role, then, to be consistent, we ought to join in collective efforts for the stabilization of peace in Europe, such as the League and the World Court, to the same extent that we seek, through the Kellogg pact and the nonrecognition doctrine, to preserve peace in Asia."

The "Open-Door" Fallacy

Although much is said concerning the protection of American interests in the Far East, American direct investments in Asia are not great, Mr. Mallory said. The total is about $420,000,000, of which 31 per cent is in China and 15 per cent in Japan. American investments in Asia represent only a little more than 5 per cent of our total investments abroad, he added.

"There is a popular impression that the United States is entitled to great credit for what is described as our enlightened and helpful policy in China," he continued. "Unfortunately for this belief, the policy of the Open Door is not in any sense based on altruism. It was inspired to give equal opportunity to our citizens. We neither seek preferential treatment nor willingly suffer others to obtain it. In short, we desire that no nation shall gain spheres of influence in China and control the trading opportunities of our citizens there."

Zephyr Train Leaves Shop for Miami Run

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 23—The second lightweight, streamlined stainless steel train built for the Burlington Railroad left the shops of the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company here this morning on an exhibition run to Miami, Fla. Its twin is soon to follow, and a fourth train of the same type is to follow that.

Patterned after the original Zephyr built for the Burlington Railroad, the Twin Zephyrs are four-car trains powered by 600 Winton Diesel-electric engines. They will operate on a schedule of better than a mile a minute between Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis, covering the 431 miles between these cities in 390 minutes.

The exhibition run takes the train to Washington, where a stop will be made for newspaper correspondents to board it, to Richmond, and on to Miami, with stops between. It is piloted by the same engineer that drove the first Zephyr on its nonstop run between Denver and Chicago last year, when the 1015 miles were covered in 785 minutes.

The second of the Twin Zephyrs will be completed in about two weeks.

Hauptmann Witness Indicted for Perjury

FLEMINGTON, N. J., March 23 (AP)—One of the witnesses who testified in behalf of Bruno Richard Hauptmann at his trial for the Lindbergh baby killing was indicted for perjury yesterday by the Hunterdon County Grand Jury.

Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck Jr. declined to reveal the name of the person indicted, but it was learned from an authoritative source that it was Benjamin Heier, New York restaurant cashier, who testified at Hauptmann's trial that he was sitting in his parked automobile near St. Raymond's Cemetery, the Bronx, on the night of April 2, 1932, the date of the payment of the $50,000 Lindbergh ransom. He said he saw a man who resembled the late Isador Fisch, Hauptmann's business partner, jump from the cemetery wall.

But in rebuttal the State called a witness who testified Heier's automobile struck his car in midtown New York about the time Heier said he was at the cemetery.

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—Favorable dividend changes in the current week totaled 22, compared with 25 in the previous week, according to the Standard Statistics Company. Unfavorable changes numbered 11, compared with nine in the previous week.

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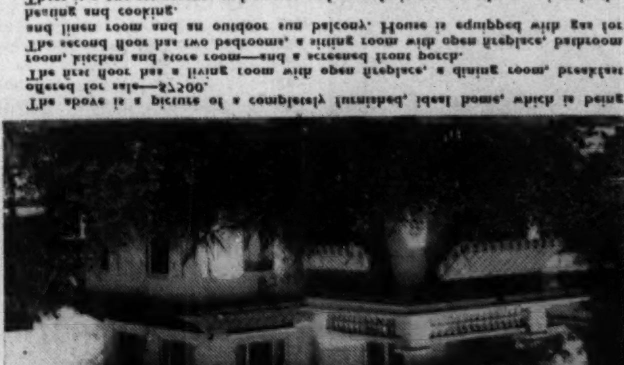

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Neutrality Issue Faces United States

(Continued from Page 1)

President preached and preaches neutrality to all comers—off the record, of course, and not to the press.

It has even been suggested that the Nye munitions committee should embark upon a study of neutrality. The committee members, recognizing the basic importance and urgency of the subject, are not reluctant to go ahead, but they do not want to be sidetracked from completing their munitions work, and are not exactly sure where a neutrality study might lead.

But the two definite proposals listed above throw light upon their last question, and it may be that with the aid of these directive either the committee or Senator Nye himself will start a neutrality drive in Congress.

Freedom of the Seas

There, its chief obstacle may come from certain confirmed isolationists who at the same time insist upon the sanctity of the "freedom of the seas" doctrine. They hate to surrender the ancient American insistence upon the right to trade with anybody and everybody—a right which has lain behind most American wars, and is enshrined in the nation's history.

To meet their objections—which seem to be mainly sentimental—a formula is being prepared. Students of neutrality are pointing out that in conformity with the United States' traditional policy, the Congress by joint resolution of April 28, 1904, authorized the President to seek an understanding of the maritime powers. This agreement was to write the American policy into the law of nations.

Agreement Difficult

But, despite repeated efforts, no such understanding was reached; that during the war the belligerent powers extended their lists of contraband of war to include the major articles of commerce, and today agreement is less likely than ever.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of any agreement with other maritime powers guaranteeing America's "traditional rights," the students of neutral policy suggest that the United States should warn exporters that the flag cannot embark upon the dangerous course of following the trader.

Such an attitude, it is declared, would be to accept the facts of the present situation, would not surrender old American interpretations, but withhold them during a period when their assertion would simply involve the nation in the gravest difficulties.

Would Bridge Gap

In short, the draft on neutral policy now under study would attempt to build a bridge between the isolationists who wish to keep the nation out of war, and those who do not favor surrender of a time-worn pretension.

In any event, the two specific points now proposed are advanced as stop-gaps. For the long run, students of neutrality advocate the modernization of statutes, making clear and rigid the position of foreign trade in the event of war.

But the German crisis has served to bring the subject of neutrality acutely under discussion. Much more will be heard of it in congressional circles soon, if the present tide is any indication of mounting sentiment.

'Jimmy' Collins Crashes Testing Plane for Navy

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP)—In the last of a series of ten power dives while testing a new pursuit ship built for the U. S. Navy, "Jimmy" Collins, famous civilian pilot, crashed at a terrific speed near Farmingdale, L. I., last night and was killed.

Half a mile away and buried some four feet in the earth was the powerful engine which, according to observers, left the ship as Collins leveled off at an altitude of some 8000 feet.

The dive was from an estimated height of 20,000 feet to about 8000 feet and the speed of the plane, nosed down almost vertically with its throttle wide open, was estimated at 500 miles an hour.

Collins was widely known as an experienced test pilot, as well as a writer upon aviation topics. The Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation, at Farmingdale, manufactured the plane he was flying. The plane, first of 11 fighting ships ordered by the Navy Department, was undergoing final tests.

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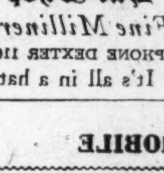

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Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

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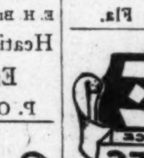

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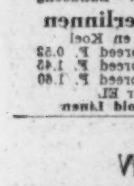

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